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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

*Mr. Buff. Fisher and Mr. L. H. C.*

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1880.

JEFFERSON CITY:  
CARTER & REGAN, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1880.

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H.E.R.



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## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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STATE OF MISSOURI, OFFICE OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,  
ST. LOUIS, January 13, 1880.

HON. JOHN S. PHELPS, *Governor of Missouri*:

SIR—In obedience to law I herewith submit to you the first Annual Report of this Bureau, embracing its operations and inquiries for the year between September 1, 1879, and January 1, 1880.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HILKENE, Commissioner.

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# INTRODUCTION.

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In presenting this, the First Annual Report of the Bureau, we do so with a grave sense of the responsibility committed to our charge. The field of investigation contemplated in the law is so vast, the subjects so numerous, and the means and time under our control have been so limited, that at best all we can do this year is to present a preliminary report of our operations.

This report for 1879 will contain three parts: 1. An account of the origin and work of the Bureau. 2. Agriculture, its inducements to the unemployed. 3. Wages, earnings and employment of skilled and unskilled labor. And these three parts will form a prelude to next year's report.

It is not to be expected that, in the less than five months' existence of the bureau, a very extended, complete, and satisfactory array of facts and evidence could be gathered; and still more would it be impossible when all the perplexities and embarrassments of the work are considered. Next year's investigations and labors, however, will cover almost every ground of practical interest to the industrial welfare of the State. And even now we are in the possession of material, which, when compiled with other corroborative data, will make the Second Annual Report one of value and general interest.

## ORIGIN OF THE BUREAU.

The bureau was established in response to the demands and petitions of the labor organizations of the State; and to the Trades Assembly of St. Louis is due the honor of projecting the movement. On January 25, 1879, the first petition for the bureau was presented in the House and referred to the committee on manufactures; petition after petition followed, and, finally, on February 28, Representative Geo. W. Hall introduced house bill No. 451, entitled: "An act to establish a bureau of labor statistics." After taking the usual course, the bill was reported from the committee on education and a reduction of appro-



priation from \$9,000 per annum to \$5,000 was recommended. With this amendment, the bill went subsequently to final passage on April 23, and was defeated by a vote of 71 to 50. The objection at that time to its passage came from those who desired to economize the expenditures of the State Government.

But while the House bill was under consideration, a similar bill in the hands of the Senate, was referred to the committee on immigration, and, on May 9, a substitute bill was reported from that committee by Senator Byrns, of Jefferson county, and after some amendment, on May 13, was passed by an *unanimous* vote—26 Senators present and voting. On May 15 the bill passed the House, on recommendation of the judiciary committee, by a vote of 86 to 23; and, on the 19th of May, it was approved by the Governor. The following is the text of the bill as enacted:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

SEC. 1. There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be called the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SEC. 2. The object of this department shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the Governor, to be by him transmitted biennially to the General Assembly, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint immediately after this act goes into effect, and thereafter biennially on the first Wednesday in February, some suitable person, who is identified with the labor interests, and who shall be designated Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and who shall have an office in such place as shall be designated by the Governor.

SEC. 4. The Commissioner, herein named shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, and to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act, said Commissioner is hereby authorized to employ such assistance and incur such expense, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum, as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner shall have power to take and preserve evidence, examine witnesses under oath, and administer the same, and in the discharge of his duty may enter any public institution of the State, and any factory, workshop, or mine.

SEC. 6. All State, county, or city officers are hereby directed to furnish to said Commissioner, upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor, which shall be in their possession as such officers.

SEC. 7. There is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, for the ensuing two years, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. The Commissioner herein named shall

receive his salary in quarterly installments, and the expenses of the Bureau shall be paid on the vouchers presented by the Commissioner.

There being no emergency clause in the bill, it was not until August 19, 1879, in accordance with the State Constitution, that it became a law. On that date, Gov. Phelps appointed as Commissioner, W. H. Hilken, of St. Louis, the choice of the labor organizations of the State. The Commissioner took his oath of office on August 23, 1879, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. By designation of the Governor, the headquarters of the Bureau was located in St. Louis, and room 25, Insurance Building, was secured as an office. On September 1st the Bureau went into full activity.

#### MANNER OF WORKING.

The first work was to ascertain what powers were conferred by the law, so to comprehend the scope of authority vested in the Bureau. No doubt existed in the mind of the Commissioner as to the intent and purpose of the law, but as no similar Bureau had heretofore existed in the State, it was deemed advisable to first understand, by legal interpretation, the powers and prerogatives of the office. With this object the following letter was mailed to the State Attorney General:

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }  
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5, 1879.

HON. JACKSON L. SMITH, *Attorney General*:

Sir—The act creating a Bureau of Labor Statistics, approved May 19, 1879 (page 164, Laws of 1879), provides as follows in sections 5 and 6:

"SEC. 5. The Commissioner shall have power to take and preserve evidence, examine witnesses under oath and administer the same, and in the discharge of his duty may enter any factory, workshop or mine.

"SEC. 6. All State, county or city officers are hereby directed to furnish to said Commissioner, upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor, which shall be in their possession as such officers."

1. What power has the Commissioner to enforce the aforesaid provisions of the act, in case persons refuse to give statements under oath, or refuse to answer proper questions, or deny entrance to the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties, to any public institution of the State, or to any factory, workshop, or mine?

2. Is it necessary to use a seal in connection with this department, and if so what shall be its nature?

Respectfully yours,

W. H. HILKENE, Commissioner.

To which the following reply was made:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Sept. 8, 1879. }

W. H. HILKE, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics*:

SIR—I am authorized by the statute which defines my official powers to give an opinion “to the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Register of Lands, Superintendent of Schools and any circuit attorney.” (Wagner’s Statutes, page 201, § 3.) The officers whom I am empowered to advise being specifically named, I am impliedly prohibited from giving an opinion to any officer other than those named. It follows that I cannot, under the law, officially answer the inquiries you are pleased to propound in yours of the 5th inst.

I may be permitted to suggest that I have looked at the act of May 19, 1879, (Acts of 1879, page 164,) and can see no provision conferring power upon the Commissioner to compel observance of sections five and six of said act. It may be that the courts would require a person to comply with the requests of the Commissioner, so far as authorized by said sections, by proper proceedings by *mandamus*. I can see nothing in said act requiring you to use a seal in your office.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SMITH, Attorney General.

From this it was forcibly apparent that the powers of the Bureau were not very definite, and that to test them would require the intervention of the courts, for which purpose the Bureau had not the pecuniary means. The only alternative was to depend upon voluntary answers to blank schedules and personal inquiries.

Not since 1867 has there been any official bureau of statistics in this State. In 1866 a bureau designed to cover work of a general character was established, and after issuing two annual reports was discontinued in 1867. But in looking over the field of operations for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the conviction forced itself upon us that with the limited appropriation allowed by the law, no extensive statistics could be gathered, neither was it the intention of the law in the creation of the Bureau to cover such general work. So we confined our investigations mainly to matters directly affecting the labor interests, its conditions and welfare.

On September 4, 1879, a circular was issued by the Bureau, appealing to the public for co-operation, and making known the fact that the Bureau was organized and had entered upon its work. It invited correspondence and suggestions bearing upon the elevation of the laboring classes. It was sent for publication to every newspaper in the State, and was circulated extensively in the large cities and industrial centers of our State. The object of the circular was to awaken public interest, to acquaint it with the nature of the work to be done, and to enlist its most active support in the investigations.

As the appropriation did not permit the employment of agents to obtain statistics by personal canvass, it then became necessary to resort to the unsatisfactory method of sending out schedules or blanks to obtain the information. This voluntary circular plan of course left it entirely optional with those receiving blanks whether to answer or not. And in the experience of all able statisticians this plan never accomplishes the results gained by individual inquiry. However, it was the best we could do, except to supplement it by personal visits and examinations here and there in factories, workshops, mines and other places of industry.

In the preparation of these blanks our best judgment and thought were exercised, and the advice and counsel of those interested in the success of the Bureau, were solicited. The framing of questions and the art of putting them to respondents is not only delicate but very embarrassing. Many questions suggested themselves, but to embrace them would have made the blanks complex and cumbersome, and would have prevented many from taking time to fill them out, who otherwise did so. A description of these blanks will be found under an appropriate heading. In many respects they are similar to those in use by labor bureaus in other States.

On October 1, 1879, the services of P. J. McGuire, of St. Louis, was secured as Assistant. And in this connection the Commissioner desires to acknowledge the thanks due to that gentleman for the efficient and valuable services he has continually rendered the Bureau.

At the outset of our work correspondence was opened with the various State labor bureaus in existence, and with the statistical departments of several States, also with leading men of the State and with the census office, United States Department of the Interior. To these and to many other parties the Bureau is under obligations for information and documents.

A blank was prepared and sent to county clerks, and out of one hundred and fourteen counties, one hundred and four made reply. This blank secured very reliable information in regard to agriculture in the various counties, and its inducements to unemployed workingmen and settlers.

In sending out blanks to employers, but little trouble was experienced, as the numerous State gazetteers furnished a comparatively safe guide. But in reaching employes their constant change of residence and unsettled habits rendered it more than difficult to secure their addresses, so we resorted to the plan of sending out a circular blank to members of the Legislature, to county assessors, and to citizens in every county of the State, asking for names and addresses of employes

in their respective localities. This blank met with a hearty response, and as the addresses came in day by day, the schedules of inquiry were sent out. They were forwarded to every address sent us, and went into every city and town in the State. With every blank was sent a prepaid return envelope, and instructions in regard to mailing.

The number of blanks returned and properly filled far exceeds our anticipations, and is beyond the average in most every other State where bureaus similar to ours have been at work. When every obstacle is weighed and considered, it is indeed gratifying that our labors have been attended with such flattering results. Some feared to answer, others were ashamed to answer, while many felt that they could not be compelled to answer. That this is true is evidenced by the fact that some replies were made with an intention to deceive the Bureau instead of imparting information. Then again, some were returned just as they were sent out—perfectly blank.

After a stated time, circular notices were sent to those who had not then replied, requesting them to answer or return the blanks. This had the effect of bringing in many returns from those who otherwise would not have answered. As the objects of the Bureau become more and more known, less difficulty will be encountered in obtaining the information desired. As it is, we feel justified in saying, that while we have met with some trifling opposition in a few instances, yet in the majority of cases our efforts have been highly appreciated by both capitalists and workingmen, and letters of encouragement have been sent us from all quarters of the State, and proffers of assistance have been made. County clerks and other officers, as a rule, have been extremely obliging; also the several State officers have been very generous in their assistance. To these and all who have lent us aid we feel gratefully indebted.

On the twenty-first of October, 1879, the Commissioner started on a tour of inspection through the mining districts of Southeast Missouri. He visited Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, Mine La Motte, Bonne Terre and Crystal City. The results of his visit will be found in next year's report, giving in full the facts he obtained and corroborative testimony.

Visits were also made at various times to some of the leading factories and workshops of St. Louis, both by the Commissioner and by his Assistant, and personal investigation was there made as to the general condition of the workers therein employed, and as to the ventilation of the factories, the means of fire escape, and the sanitary nature of the employment. This system of investigation will be continued next year, and the entire result will then be made known to the General Assembly.

Through correspondence with Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census Office, United States Department of the Interior, arrangements have been effected whereby this Bureau will be placed in possession of advance sheets of the census of Missouri for 1880, for publication in our second annual report. It may be that the delay consequent upon the preparation of these sheets may prevent Gen'l Walker from giving them in full in time for our next year's report. At any rate we will be able to procure from him many tables of importance.

#### DESCRIPTION OF BLANKS.

The schedules of inquiry issued from this Bureau were based upon the experience of other Labor Bureaus, and received our most careful attention in their preparation. In most cases they were the first messengers to directly acquaint employers and employes with the scope and nature of our work. Without means to send out agents, and divested of power to enforce replies, we had to place our whole dependence upon the return of these blanks, and the aid of such personal canvass as could be made, from time to time, by the Commissioner and his Assistant. In preparing the employers and employes blanks, we were aware that some of the recipients would feel we were unwarranted and intrusive in our searches for information, and would question our authority "to pry into their private business."

To this we wish here to reply that the object to be gained, and which, under the law, we were directed to gain, viz: The condition of the working classes, compelled a series of questions, for how else under the circumstances could we ascertain "the industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes?" For how else, but by questions, could we ascertain their hours of labor, their wages, their earnings, the mode of paying wages, their annual cost of living, the sanitary condition of their homes and work places, their means of improvement, their habits, etc.? There was ample precedent for such inquiries in the existence of the census of the several States and of the general government, and in the numerous parliamentary investigations in England, on the subject of labor and the condition of the laboring classes.

The first blanks issued were "Employers General Blank," and "Employes Blank No. 1;" with each and every blank was sent a pre-paid return envelope and a circular letter, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }  
St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1879.

## CIRCULAR No. 2.

The Thirtieth General Assembly passed the following law creating a Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See laws of 1879, page 164.)

(A copy of the law was here inserted.)

The Bureau is now prepared to collect statistics as provided for in the law creating it. And in addition to answering the questions in the accompanying blank, you are requested to correspond with the Bureau upon any question therein, or upon the general subject of the elevation of the workingmen, morally, mentally and socially.

The names of persons corresponding with the Bureau will not be made public, when a request is made to that effect, but all correspondence will be filed for reference.

The Bureau appeals to you for your vigorous and industrious co-operation in carrying out that part of the law, which makes it a duty to inquire into the commercial, industrial social, educational, and sanitary condition of the working classes.

There should be no hesitancy in answering fully the questions in inclosed blank, and the information asked for, if freely and fully given, will, when reported to the General Assembly, be invaluable in determining what, within the province of legislation, is possible to be done to secure peace and prosperity to the productive industries of the State.

Many of the questions in inclosed blank may seem inquisitorial, to pry into your private affairs, but to carry out the purposes of this Bureau they are necessary, and in order to make a true report of the condition of labor in this State, every question should be answered fully and accurately, in order that the laboring man may be honestly represented.

The Commissioner will visit localities for the purpose of taking testimony, as provided in the law, but a thorough personal canvass of the State will be impossible during the present year.

W. H. HILKENE, Commissioner.

The following is the form of blank sent to employers in the State:

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }  
St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1879.

You are requested to return this blank with answers to each of the questions herein contained that appertain to your business, within twenty days of receipt.

Any question not applicable to your business, you will leave blank.

[Mailing instructions were herein inserted.]

W. H. HILKENE, Commissioner.

## EMPLOYERS' GENERAL BLANK

1. Name of firm or company.
2. Article produced.

3. Located in city or town of.
4. Capital employed in business.
5. Total wages paid year ending September 1, 1879.
6. Total number of employes, skilled and unskilled, the average weekly wages paid, hours of labor and average employment, as follows :  
(Blanks for classification of employes, wages, etc.)
7. Number of weeks during the year that your establishment has run full time.
8. Number of weeks it has run half time.
9. Number of weeks it has run in 1872.
10. What has been the average per cent. of reduction in wages since 1872.
11. Has there been a strike among your employes during the year? If so, give date, ———; cause, ———; duration, ———; result, ———; and average loss to each striker, \$———.
12. How many were thrown out of employment who were not strikers? Their average loss in wages on account of strike, ———.
13. Are any of your employes owners of shares or stock in your establishment?
14. Are any of your apprentices indentured?
15. Have you special teachers for apprentices?
16. Average wages per week for apprentices for first year, ———; second year, \$———; third year, \$———.
17. As a rule do your apprentices stay the required time to become journeymen?
18. As a rule, when apprentices serve their full time, do you give them employment as journeymen?
19. Are wages paid weekly or monthly?
20. Are wages paid in cash, or part cash, or in store orders?
21. Have you a general store connected with your establishment at which employes are expected to trade? ———, if so, do they purchase with cash, checks or book account?
22. Have any of your employes been injured in your establishment during the year?
23. If so, state cause.
24. Result.
25. Do you continue the wages, or any part thereof, to an employe when so disabled?
26. Do you know of any of your employes who have acquired a competence by their individual labor and savings?
27. Are there any diseases specially incident to your business? If so, name them, ———, and if possible, how can they be avoided? ———.
28. What is the general health of your employes?
29. Have you a room or rooms specially set apart for employes to wash and change their clothing in, after their day's labor?
30. Are your employes migratory in habits, or are they settled and disposed to remain in your employment?
31. Height of workshop in stories, ———. Number of persons employed on first floor, ———; second floor, ———; third floor, ———; fourth floor, ———; fifth floor, ———.
32. What means of escape in case of fire?
33. What in your opinion would be the result of a permanent reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day?

The following is the form of blank sent to employes :



## EMPLOYEES' BLANK NO. 1.

1. Name.
2. Residence.
3. Occupation.
4. By whom employed.
5. Length of time in present employment.
6. Do you work by the day or piece?
7. Average earnings per week, when steadily employed.
8. Are you paid your wages weekly or monthly?
9. Are all payments for wages in cash?
10. Has your employer a store connected with his establishment in which employes are expected to trade?
11. If so, how will prices compare with prices charged in other stores?
12. Does your employer pay any portion of wages in orders on stores in your locality?
13. How much of your wages remain in your employers' hands at each pay?
14. Hours of labor per week when fully employed.
15. How much time have you lost during the year ending September 1, 1879? —; (1) sickness, —; (2) inability to obtain work, —.
16. Give your actual earnings for year ending September 1, 1879. \$——.
17. Give earnings per week in 1872. \$——.
18. The reduction in your wages per week since 1872. \$——.
19. Do you own your own working tools? If so, what is their value? \$——.
20. Number in family: Adults, —; young persons, —.
21. Number in family earning wages: Adults, —; young persons, —.
22. Wages for year of adults other than yourself.
23. Wages for year of young persons.
24. Total earnings of family for year.
25. If possible, give actual (if not, give estimated) expenses for year, as follows: Rent, \$——; fuel, \$——; groceries, \$——; recreation, \$——; clothing and dry goods, \$——; education, including newspapers, \$——; all other expenses, \$——. Total expenses for year, \$——.
26. Have your earnings for five years covered your expenses?
27. How many children have you at school? —. Give their respective ages, —.
28. Do you occupy a whole house? If so, give number of rooms, —, and monthly rent, \$——.
29. If not occupying a whole house, give, (1) number of rooms you occupy, —; (2) the number of rooms in the house, —; (3) the number of families in the house, —; (4) the rent of your rooms, —, per month.
30. What is the sanitary condition of the workshop in which you are employed? —.
31. How many stories high is the workshop? —. How many persons employed therein? —. Are the means of escape, in case of fire, ample? —.

32. Are there any diseases incident to your employment? If so, name them, and if possible how could they be avoided?

33. Has any new machinery been introduced in your trade within the past five years?

34. If so, has it caused less workmen to be employed? \_\_\_\_\_. Has it caused a reduction of wages? \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Has any employer in your trade, and in your town, failed in business within five years? \_\_\_\_\_. If so, is he now in the same business? \_\_\_\_\_.

36. Has any new firm or company started business in your town, and in your trade, during the past five years? \_\_\_\_\_. If so, state number of hands employed therein. \_\_\_\_\_.

37. Has any establishment in your trade, within five years, permanently suspended operations? \_\_\_\_\_. If so, how many employes were thrown out of employment. \_\_\_\_\_. Did they leave the town, or become distributed among the other establishments? \_\_\_\_\_.

38. Do you belong to a Trade Union or other Workingmen's Association? \_\_\_\_\_.

39. Have you been engaged in a strike within five years? \_\_\_\_\_. If so, give (1) cause, \_\_\_\_\_. (2) duration, \_\_\_\_\_. (3) date, \_\_\_\_\_. (4) result, \_\_\_\_\_.

40. Do you own any share or stock in the establishment in which you are employed? \_\_\_\_\_.

41. Are there any young persons under fourteen years old employed in your establishment? \_\_\_\_\_. If so, give number boys, \_\_\_\_\_. girls, \_\_\_\_\_.

42. As a rule have the wage laborers of your acquaintance kept clear of debt during the past five years?

43. Do you know of any wage laborers who acquired a competence from savings out of their individual earnings?

44. If possible give percentage of reduction in the following articles, since 1872: Rent, \_\_\_\_\_. fuel, \_\_\_\_\_. groceries, \_\_\_\_\_. clothing, \_\_\_\_\_.

45. What in your opinion would be the result of a permanent reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day?

Note the year for which the above blank is to be filled is from September 1, 1878, to September 1, 1879.

Any of the foregoing questions may be answered fully under "general remarks."

"Young persons" referred to in the questions are those under 14 years. "Adults" are all over that age.

On October 17, 1879, a second employers' blank was issued, as follows:

#### EMPLOYERS' GENERAL BLANK NO. 2.

1. Name.
2. Business.
3. Location.
4. Capital employed in business.
5. Total earnings of business for year.
6. Total wages paid for year.

7. Total amount paid for materials.

8. Total number of employes in each branch, average weekly wages, hours of labor and average employment, as follows:

(Blanks for classification of employes, wages, etc.)

(Questions Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 exactly similar to Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 on "employers' general blank.")

14. What is your opinion of arbitration as a means of settling disputes with employes?

(15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 same as 13, 15, 16, 18 and 19 on "employers' general blank.")

The balance of the questions correspond with those on "employers' general blank," commencing from No. 20.

The above blank, while in many respects embracing the same questions as our first blank to employers, covers some new ground, and was designed to secure a better classification of employes and to obtain the cost and value of production. It was sent to only a few special industries.

A special blank to steam railroad companies was prepared and sent out October 30, 1879. It is as follows:

#### RAILROAD LABOR REPORT.

1. Name of company.

2. Capital represented.

3. Miles of road in operation.

4. Total earnings for year ending September 1, 1879.

5. Total expenses for year ending September 1, 1879.

6. Total wages of employes for the year.

7. Classify employes and give returns as follows:

(Blanks for classification of employes, embracing every grade of labor employed on railroads, and giving number of employes, average monthly wages, hours of labor, and average employment.)

8. What has been the average decrease of wages since 1872?

9. Has there been a strike among your employes during the last five years? State particulars in full.

10. What is your opinion of arbitration as a means to settle disputes with employes?

11. Do you pay wages in cash? ———. If so, how often? ———.

12. Have any of your employes been injured in your employ? ———. If so, do you continue wages, or any part thereof, to an employe when so disabled? ———.

The time for which all these blanks were to be filled included the year from September 1, 1878, to September 1, 1879. Space was given at the bottom of each blank for "general remarks."

While these blanks were out, a blank was prepared and sent to every county clerk in the State, asking for information in regard to agriculture, and the possibility of securing homes for the unemployed on the farm and government lands of our State. This blank will be found in Part Second of this report.

## THE OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED.

One of the very first difficulties we met was the need of a requisition on the State Treasury for means to begin the preparatory work of the Bureau. As the law stated that "the expenses of the Bureau shall be paid upon vouchers presented by the Commissioner," this implied that the money should first be spent before it could be obtained. This defect in the law and the small appropriation (\$1,500 per annum,) were embarrassing at every step. Thus hampered, it was impossible to accomplish much more than we have. Without means to employ canvassers, compelled to depend upon voluntary answers to blanks, with no power to enforce the law upon reluctant, and stinted as we have been this year in time, is it not a wonder that so much has been accomplished? Next year the same difficulties will meet us, excepting that more time will be at our command.

With society as at present constituted, there is an innate disinclination among men against revealing anything which uncovers their private interests or actual condition. And no matter how much the revelation may be shown a benefit to one and all, the same reticence and secrecy are manifest. This has been the experience in all countries and among all statisticians. Time and a higher education may do much to remove this habit, and even now, year after year, the citizens of our country are rapidly realizing the necessity of giving such information as is sought for by this Bureau.

Our experience, in many respects, has been similar to that of every labor bureau. Employers and employes, for many reasons, have been reluctant to give answers to questions touching their so called private interests. Some possessed a very vague and shallow idea of the province and intention of the Bureau, and associated all our inquiries with the duties of county assessors; they apprehended that their replies in some manner or other would tend to swell the total of their tax bills. Consequently, they either made no answer at all or else gave such replies as left the Bureau unable to use them. This trouble can only be remedied by personal visitation, or by some effective means that will remove this false impression.

Many were the letters of inquiry sent us to learn the exact nature and character of the Bureau. Some workingmen were apprehensive that the ultimate object of questioning them was to effect a reduction in wages, or something equally disagreeable; some, for various reasons, were totally unable to give any satisfactory information; some for want of education were unable to write (the answers were, of course, to be in

writing,) and from feelings of pride or delicacy would not ask others to write for them. Along with this it is true that the fatiguing manual labor of the day unfits many of them for the use of the pen, and renders them inexpert in expressing their thoughts on paper. While these reasons influenced some from answering, others again were held back by fear—fear of discharge from employment in case it became known they testified.

At Crystal City, Jefferson county, the almighty power of the Crystal City Glass Company was used to indirectly intimidate employes from answering when willing to do so. Of this we have sufficient evidence, and the same of other cases in many of the towns and villages of the State, where coal, iron, lead and manufacturing corporations rule supreme. Some operatives and workingmen, to avoid detection, had the timidity to travel to distant post-offices and drop their blanks. And many were the piteous appeals made to us to not reveal their names, while calling upon us to visit their locality and investigate the facts for ourselves.

There is no reason why any employer, after knowing the objects of the Bureau, should refuse to give information such as called for by the blanks sent out, yet some few from nothing less than sheer antagonism to the welfare of their employes, bluntly declined to have anything to do with the Bureau in any way. Much of this bad feeling was engendered by a batch of incorrect statements published in a certain St. Louis evening paper, and purporting to be an account of the Commissioner's visit to the mines of Southeast Missouri. These statements unfortunately led several companies to refuse information to the Bureau, and also brought them into open and unqualified hostility to the aims and purposes of the law, which they ought to have respected.

While it would be far more preferable that the information be given voluntarily, yet in view of the conceded importance of this line of research, no person should be permitted to prevent the execution of the law in refusing or neglecting to give the statistical information asked for. The law provides that the Commissioner shall collect certain information, but it gives him no power to secure that information from those disposed or determined to withhold it. In view of this would it not be well to confer power upon the Bureau to compel replies to inquiries on subjects within its charge? As long as no power providing proper penalties exists in the law, our requests will remain unheeded, and the execution of the law will be impaired.

The exhaustive thoroughness of parliamentary labor commissions in England, the exactness of detail, the questioning of respondents,

the particularity of the information—all their entire method would justify our request for more power and better facilities for securing industrial data. Only upon exact, thorough answers can any results be reached. Such powers are given in the collection of the United States census for 1880, and such were used in taking the Massachusetts census of 1875. Along with this there also exists a necessity for some power to compel county officers to give information, and, if necessary, provision should be made to remunerate them for such services. Much valuable information from the several counties might be obtained from county officers at very trifling cost.

On the whole we have no reason to be discouraged; we are confident that after the publication of this and next year's reports, many erroneous impressions regarding the Bureau will be removed. Doubtlessly, then, as the institution becomes better known and its sphere of usefulness much better appreciated, it will encounter less obstacles, and be recognized as the noblest educator and defender of all that is good and beneficial to the labor interests of the State. In summing up the results of our work for the present year, it would not be out of place first to devote some little space to a sketch of the several labor bureaus, similar to ours, that have been established.

#### LABOR BUREAUS.

The General Government has always maintained a Bureau of Statistics at Washington; it was instituted with our birth as a Nation, and develops with our needs. But not until quite recently have State Governments begun to recognize the importance of securing such statistics and evidence as have not heretofore been gathered by either State or National census. Hence Bureaus of Labor Statistics have been established. The first State to see the necessity of this special work was Massachusetts; she nobly led the way and was followed in succession by Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Minnesota, Missouri, and Illinois. The Massachusetts Bureau is in its eleventh year, and in that period it has done a work of unexampled value and importance. The magnificent census of that State for 1875 was the fruit of its labors; and, as a model of excellence and completeness, that census is worthy of example everywhere.

The Massachusetts Bureau originated—as did the Bureau in this State and in every other—in a desire to satisfy the demands of the industrial classes. In its long experience it has met many embarrassments; its trials and troubles, its lack of power and want of means, have been such as every new bureau of the kind suffers. But now, at last, it has found its way into the confidence of all classes, and com-

mands unmeasured respect. Additional legislation and increased appropriations have materially aided its operations, and to-day it stands forth as an indispensable institution of the State.

In 1872 the Pennsylvania Bureau started forth with an appropriation of \$7,000 per annum, and, with a sad lack of power, undertook the work of gathering general statistics. In this it failed, and in 1875 it became an adjunct of the State Department of Internal Affairs, with an extension of powers given it to pursue certain special investigations. Its duties and powers were defined by the act regulating the election of a Secretary of State, passed May 11, 1874, and are as follows :

"SECTION 4. The said Bureau shall further collect, compile, and publish such statistics in regard to the wages of labor and the social condition of the laboring classes as may enable the people of the State to judge how far legislation can be invoked to correct existing evils; and in order to facilitate the duties herein imposed, all corporations, firms, or individuals engaged in mining, manufacturing, or other business, and all persons working for wages within this commonwealth, are hereby required to furnish such statistical information as the chief of said Bureau may demand. The chief or duly authorized deputy shall have power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties herein required of said Bureau. Any corporation, firm, or individual doing business within this commonwealth, *who shall neglect or refuse, for thirty days, to answer questions by circular or upon personal application, or who shall refuse to obey the subpoena and give testimony according to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars,* to be collected by order of the commissioner of statistics, in an action of debt, in which the commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be plaintiff. This Bureau shall also be authorized to collect, compile and publish, annually, the productive statistics of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, commercial and other business interests of the State."

Notwithstanding all the power granted in the above section, after three years' experience, the Chief of the Bureau in his report of 1878, complains of inability to secure the returns desired, and claims that the statistics should be gathered by personal visitation, as is now the system in Massachusetts.

Shortly after the creation of the Pennsylvania Bureau, Connecticut, in 1873, established a Bureau, which issued two annual reports; but instead of being conducted in an impartial and proper manner, it was used to the disadvantage of both employer and employe. Then it was that those most eager for its establishment became most clamorous for its abolition, and despairing of any reform in its management, at length they secured its discontinuance in 1875.

From 1873 repeated efforts were made in Ohio to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in 1877 the movement prevailed. From that time dates the existence of the Ohio Bureau. Two reports have been issued and both are marvels of labor and devoted effort. Hampered

as the Commissioner has been, he has nevertheless endeavored to present—and ably has he done it—an earnest, truthful, and telling compendium of evidence and statistics on the labor question.

So also the New Jersey Bureau is worthy of mention. In 1878, it came into life, and since then it has labored faithfully, with but slim resources to aid it, to secure a thorough and honest presentation of facts. Its first report has placed it in the head rank of departments in that State, and its work finds encouragement on every hand.

The Minnesota Bureau has not made any great researches for labor statistics; next year it promises to do so.

Missouri, none the less behind her sister States, was next in order to establish a Labor Bureau. Its origin and history have been already stated in this report.

After Missouri came Illinois, last and most recent of all, to acknowledge the demand for information on labor matters. Through the efforts of the Socialist representatives in the Legislature from Chicago, this measure was adopted June, 1879. While the law creating every other bureau was modeled after the Massachusetts act, yet Illinois has taken a new departure, and has a body of five Commissioners, who constitute the Bureau.

While these Bureaus are at work, the agitation is going on to create their like in other States. The question has been within the past year before the Legislatures of Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and California, and there is a likelihood that New York and California will next year adopt the measure. Connecticut will likewise re-establish her Bureau.

As this agitation in the States proceeds, there is a pressure on Congress to institute a National Bureau, corresponding in nature with the State Bureaus. This measure is now before the Senate, and is most likely to pass. The desire for such Bureau first expressed itself in 1866, at the First Annual Convention of Workingmen, at Baltimore, Md. Congress, that year, was called upon to pass the bill, and again, year after year, the measure was urged, but without any significant result until December, 1871, when a bill for a National Bureau passed the House by a vote of 134 to 36. Owing to delay, it did not reach the Senate in time for action. The next year the same bill was brought forward, but died in committee. Nothing more of importance was done from that until 1877, when immense petitions from workingmen poured into both houses of Congress, and asked for the passage of the measure. Acting upon this, and no doubt prompted by other causes, the House in 1878 appointed a special committee to investigate the condition of labor. This was known as "The Hewitt Committee."



And again in 1879 the same work was continued by "The Wright Committee," which is now at work. From the labors of these committees, sufficient has been gathered to show the fitness of inaugurating a permanent National Bureau, where proper investigations and comparisons can be made from year to year.

But here arises the question: "What is the need for any special Bureau of Labor Statistics in either State or Nation?" The answer is most emphatically given in the massive evidence already collected by Bureaus extant. Read the reports of these Bureaus, and at once the conviction follows that no system of statistics or figures, no matter how accurate, can *alone* set forth the condition of labor. A continuous and properly directed investigation must be made into evils and conditions affecting labor. Testimony, evidence, personal statements, and all that can be gathered to display the sum of labor grievances, are matters that can never be made apparent by bare columns of figures. In saying this, we do not disparage the collection of statistics and their legitimate uses. They have their place. But to depend upon them alone, when investigating matters affecting the interests of working people, is practically of no benefit. No arrangement of statistics, no matter how perfect, can truly demonstrate such subjects as mine ventilation, factory inspection, store order pay, reduced hours of labor, children's employment and education, and many other topics now so universally agitated by workingmen. A perusal of our report will be our best argument.

England for 48 years has conducted a thorough system of inquiry into all that relates to the condition of her wealth producers. Pains-taking and complete in this regard have been the labors of her parliamentary commissions; the result is nearly three hundred volumes of evidence and statistics. Upon this have been founded many salutary and efficient reforms in the status of her working people.

France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe have likewise their bureaus for the collection of labor statistics. And wherever civilization exists the necessity for labor investigation prevails.

#### RESULTS OF OUR WORK.

In summing up our work as a beginning, we have reason to feel considerably elated at the results secured. While the work is far from being complete, still the average percentage of returns is large enough upon which to base calculations as to the general and average wages, earnings, expenses, employment, and hours of labor of the working people of our State. While we admit the returns may not have the

force that comes from numbers, still, as is well stated by the Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau, after an experience of eight successive years, "an average based upon fifty returns, may be as true as one founded on fifty thousand." We doubt not that trivial errors may appear in this, our first report; but to avoid them we carefully examined each blank as it came in, and whenever a statement seemed strange, or a discrepancy appeared, we at once sent out correspondence to investigate its truth. On this account we are prone to say that the averages contained in this report are as nearly accurate as those in any labor report published.

The returns are from every county in the State, and while they do not represent every establishment in which persons are employed, yet they do represent the true condition of the wage-working class as far as can be pictured by their wages, earnings, savings, or debt.

To give a clearer idea of the matter, the following table illustrates the character of the blanks sent out and the number returned:

TABLE OF RETURNS.

NAME OF BLANK.	Blanks sent	Blanks returned.	
		Filled.	Un-filled.
Employers' General Blank.....	872	228	23
Employers' General Blank No. 2.....	462	124	12
Employees' Blank No. 1.....	1,833	634	29
County Clerks.....	114	103	1
Railroad Labor Report.....	24	8	.....

The Bureau issued in all 1,334 blanks to employers, and of these 382 were returned; an average of 29 per cent.; of employees' blanks, 1,833 were sent out and 663 returned; an average of 36 per cent. Let us here compare this with the number of returns received by other bureaus the first year of their existence, and note the average percentage for each State.

PERCENTAGE OF BLANKS RETURNED.

STATES.	EMPLOYERS' BLANKS.			EMPLOYEES' BLANKS.		
	Sent.	Returned	Per cent. returned.	Sent.	Returned.	Per cent. returned.
Massachusetts.....	1,248	217	17	237	89	35
Connecticut.....	2,774	747	24	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	1,021	405	40	750	277	30
New Jersey.....	1,450	106	7	2,900	290	10
Missouri.....	1,834	382	29	1,833	663	36

This demonstrates clearly that in spite of every obstacle, the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the aggregate, has received a greater number of returns for its first year than any other similar bureau for the same period.

The returns received from employes are from the most intelligent and better paid class. Those from employers represent the oldest and best established concerns in the State. A large number of minor industries have not been reached, but the returns from the leading industries are sufficient to convince the most skeptical in regard to the necessity for some action to promote the welfare and advancement of the working people of the State. True, we are no worse off than other and older States, but if the evils now cropping out in our midst and evidenced by the general discontent of our mechanics and workers, are not in some way met and remedied, we will inevitably and before long drop into the dangers affecting European countries.

To our mind there is much that this Bureau has accomplished, yet subjects of the most vital public interest still remain to be examined. There is a broad field of labor yet untouched. But preliminary to entering it one great good has been achieved, and that is the educational influence our schedules or blanks have had upon the public. Parties who never kept any account of their business, workingmen without any definite idea of what they earned or what they spent, these are preparing to be able next year to give a proper report. And this is really a great benefit to the State, for it is educating our people into the scientific, political and economical uses to which statistical facts can be applied.

And now, in conclusion, we submit that this report for the first year, more scanty in details and imperfect in material than we desire, must be preliminary to other reports, more minute, elaborate and satisfactory. We ask the attention of the Legislature to certain defects in the law, and trust that power and means may be given the Bureau to carry on the work so auspiciously inaugurated.

## PART II.

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### AGRICULTURE—ITS INDUCEMENTS.

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Missouri is peculiarly and specially adapted to all classes of industry, but in none does it present more natural advantages than in the cultivation of the soil. It has been well said that "agriculture is the basis of all industries and the primary source of all wealth." And with this axiom before us, we must admit that as a State we cannot pay too much attention to the development of our immense landed resources. Our broad inviting acres offer abundance of room for more than double our present population. Rich in all that goes to make up the natural resources of a State, Missouri offers every inducement to immigration. Here we have cheap lands, a richness of soil unsurpassed, a wealth of territory startling in growth and grand immensity. All we lack is a sufficiency of people with large means, and people with small means—people fitted to till the soil—to purchase and cultivate our farms and unimproved lands.

In touching this subject we wish it understood from the start that it is the desire of the Bureau to do all in its power to promote and encourage the agricultural interests of the State; but in doing so it will be with an earnest desire to secure their permanent prosperity.

How often do we hear it said that the surplus labor in large cities could find plenty of work and good pay by hiring out as farm hands, or by opening up small farms of their own. And at the same time it is stated that very little capital is needed for a farmer to start with, and many who begin with very little soon acquire good homes of their own and become independent. This statement seems very plausible and is a panacea to the thousands of unemployed. The truth of it, although often questioned, has never been made a subject of investigation. It is true Missouri offers great inducements in agriculture to those possessed of sufficient money capital, but it remains to be shown

what chance there is for those destitute of money. And also what facilities are opened for the employment of additional farm laborers. This information we have labored to secure, and in procuring it for this report, we have tried to obtain every fact of importance bearing upon the subject.

To the city mechanic or laborer out of work; the offer of employment and pay is a temptation very inviting. But before seeking relief in agriculture there are certain considerations to be studied. Mechanics and laborers, such as are out of employment in cities, know very little of agriculture, and those of that class who have tried it, have the most convincing arguments against it as a remedy for surplus labor. A man reared in the life of a city, knowing little of farm labor, will find farming a hard and unprofitable occupation, by no means as poetic as some may fancy. True, it may produce a living, but for a man with small means, it is only with excessive toil and drudgery, and to get rid of this drudgery many farmers' sons leave their homes for the uncertainties of city life. We know it to be a fact that city workmen have in many cases invested their small savings in farms, and from unfitness for the work or failure in the crop, lost all they possessed and returned again to city life. Colonies have started, settlements have been organized, and nine out of ten of those composed of city workmen have ended in disaster and loss.

Agriculture in our present age has become more and more a science. It now requires a knowledge of details and a thoroughness of comprehension unknown in former years. This knowledge can be expected only from those who have followed farming from youth, or who make it their patient study. Muscular exertion has given way to chemistry, improved plows and labor-saving machinery, and as fast as these come in the hired laborer on our farms goes out to crowd our cities, and thus increase the number of unemployed. In this stage of the nineteenth century, to go on the soil and till it by the old methods of hand labor is a waste of effort, both unproductive and inadvisable.

Thus far we have granted the possibility of procuring a farm, but before this is reached it must be remembered that: First, it takes money to reach the land; second, it takes money to buy the land; third, it takes money to cultivate the land. And under such circumstances what can be done by the mechanic and laborer, out of work and out of money, and even by the poverty-stricken farmer? This is the first question. But it will be said employment can be given them as farm laborers. This may be true here and there at harvest time, but at that season the evil of unemployed labor is not so manifest. In solving this question of what shall be done for the unemployed, let it

be solved finally and upon correct principles. While we are setting our surplus city labor to work on farms, the very same power of invention and machinery is fast throwing idle the hand laborers employed on farms. This same farm labor comes crowding into the large cities every Winter! It increases the number of unemployed, reduces wages in the cities by competing for work, and, in the last extremity, when denied the chance to labor, it haunts our soup-houses and stretches forth its bony hand for charity. And thus the question will again come up: "What is to be done with the labor that improved machinery and new methods of labor have made in excess of demand?" And the solution of this question demands the best thought and energy of the whole Nation.

We recognize, as we stated at the outset, the true value of agriculture to the State. But there is this fact, that while in 1870, over 52 per cent. of the people in Missouri were engaged in agricultural pursuits, only 16 per cent. followed manufacturing and mechanical occupations. And this relative proportion has not much altered. Such a preponderance in agricultural pursuits must be overcome by the development of our immense mining and manufacturing resources. Our State can reach its grandest destiny by giving greater encouragement to these interests.

With a free desire to get the facts as to how far Missouri offers employment in agricultural pursuits, and with a desire to make known all the inducements, so to show plainly what capital is required for small farming and what possibilities are at hand, this Bureau issued a circular blank to each county clerk in the 114 counties of the State. In filling out the blanks, the county clerks inform us they invariably called to their aid some of the best informed and most prominent farmers in the several counties. This should be sufficient guarantee as to the accuracy of the returns. Of the 114 blanks sent out, full returns were made from 103 counties—a sufficiency upon which to base a fair average. The following is a copy of the circular sent out with each blank:

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }  
St. Louis, October, 1879. }

DEAR SIR—On account of the large number of mechanics and laborers out of employment in the large cities in the State, and the belief that for some time there will not be an adequate demand in the cities for this labor, it has therefore been frequently suggested that the present surplus of labor could find an abundance of paying work by engaging in agriculture; and it is further claimed by many, that willing men, with nerve and muscle, with little or no capital, can go into the farming districts and in a few years acquire homes of their own, and become independent.

With the welfare of the working classes and the interest of the State at heart, this Bureau has decided to secure such facts as are for the best interest of both State and unemployed, so that within this State all unemployed labor can be steadily and profitably at work. With this object in view, I respectfully ask you to furnish the Bureau, as far as possible, with replies to enclosed blank, on or before November 1st, 1879.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. HILKENE, Commissioner.

NOTE.—(Section 6, session acts, p. 164, laws of 1879.) All State, county or city officers are hereby directed to furnish to said Commissioner, upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor, which shall be in their possession as such officers.

Appended to the above was the schedule of questions, twenty-three in number; the nature of them is apparent in the following tables, consequently it is of no use to republish them. The result of our inquiries is to be found in the following tables:

FARM LANDS, PRICES AND RENTS—TABLE 1.

COUNTIES.	Acres of cleared uncultivated land	Acres of timber land	Can land be rented or purchased suitable for small farms.....	Price per acre for cleared unculti- vated land.....	Rent per acre for small improved farms.....	Can land be rented or purchased in tracts large enough for colo- nies of from 10 to 20 families.....	Smallest amount of money needed to start farming in county.....
Adair.....	800,000	85,000	yes.....	\$2 00 to \$8 00	\$2 00	yes.....	\$200 00
Andrew.....	80,000	20,000	yes.....	10 00 to 20 00	2 00 or 1 1/2 crop	doubtful.....	250 00
Acheson.....	.....	.....	yes.....	8 00	2 00 or 1 1/2 crop	yes.....	150 00
Andrain.....	123,000	123,000	yes.....	5 00 to 15 00	2 50 to 3 00	yes.....	150 00
Barry.....	.....	.....	yes.....	5 00 to 25 00	1/2 of crop	yes.....	500 00
Barton.....	199,866	34,869	yes.....	3 00 to 7 00	2 00	yes.....	.....
Bates.....	340,697	45,000	yes.....	5 00 to 8 00	2 50	no.....	300 00
Benton.....	.....	196,000	yes.....	5 00	1/2 of crop	yes.....	.....
Bollinger.....	.....	300,000	yes.....	.....	2 00 to 2 50	yes.....	300 00
Boone.....	.....	86,000	yes.....	5 00 to 10 00	1/2 of crop	yes.....	200 00
Buchanan.....	172,080	.....	yes.....	5 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	no.....	500 00
Butler.....	None.....	.....	yes.....	.....	2 00 or 1/2 crop	yes.....	150 00
Caldwell.....	68,000	91,000	yes.....	8 00	1 75	no.....	500 00
Callaway.....	150,000	150,000	yes.....	5 00 to 15 00	2 00 to 2 50	yes.....	300 00
Camden.....	.....	250,000	yes.....	5 50	1 50	yes.....	300 00
Cape Girardeau.....	.....	177,000	yes.....	.....	2 00 to 3 00	no.....	1,000 00
Carroll.....	Very little -	49,000	yes.....	5 00 to 10 00	2 00 or 1/2 crop	yes.....	500 00
Carter.....	600	300,000	yes.....	1 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 2 00	no.....	200 00
Cass.....	10,000	50,000	yes.....	7 50	2 50	no.....	.....
Cedar.....	80,000	220,167	yes.....	8 00 to 10 00	2 00 or 1/2 crop	yes.....	500 00
Chariton.....	5,000	115,200	yes.....	4 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 3 00	yes.....	200 00
Christian.....	.....	182,799	yes.....	.....	3 00 to 10 00	.....	.....
Clark.....	.....	49,732	yes.....	10 00 to 20 00	2 00	no.....	500 00
Clay.....	.....	.....	yes.....	15 00	2 50	no.....	200 00
Clinton.....	.....	.....	yes.....	5 00	1 50	yes.....	100 00
Cole.....	.....	.....	yes.....	5 00 to 10 00	2 00 or 1/2 crop	yes.....	1,000 00
Cooper.....	.....	.....	yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



FARM LANDS, PRICES AND RENTS—TABLE 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres of cleared uncultivated land	Acres of timber land	Can land be rented or purchased suitable for small farms	Price per acre for cleared unculti- vated land	Rent per acre for small improved farms	Can land be rented or purchased in tracts large enough for colo- nies of from 10 to 20 families	Smallest amount of money needed to start farming in county
Crawford.....	25,000	350,000	yes	\$3 00 to 6 00	\$3 00	possibly	\$150 00
Dade.....	80,000	125,000	yes	5 00	2 50	yes	200 00
Dallas.....	72,137	100,000	yes	10 00	1 50 or 2 00	yes	300 00
Davies.....	10,000	120,000	yes	6 00 to 7 00	2 25	yes	100 00
DeKalb.....	30,000	70,000	yes	3 00 to 10 00	2 25	yes	100 00
Dent.....	8,000	80,000	yes	5 00 to 10 00	8 00	yes	250 00
Douglas.....			yes	8 00 to 10 00	4 00	yes	200 00
Dunklin.....			yes				500 00
Franklin.....		368,267	yes				
Gasconade.....		195,249	yes		2 00 to 8 00	no	
Gentry.....		216,000	yes	8 00	2 00	yes	
Greene.....	50,000	25,000	yes	8 00		yes	
Grundy.....	90,000		yes				
Harrison.....	86,420	40,000	yes	2 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 2 50	yes	200 00
Henry.....	10,000	160,000	yes	5 00 to 10 00	2 00		200 00
Hickory.....			yes	2 50	1 50 to 2 00	yes	75 00
Holt.....							
Howard.....			yes		2 50	yes	300 00
Howell.....	None		yes				
Iron.....			yes	1 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 5 00	yes	100 00
Jackson.....		124,785	yes	5 00 to 25 00	2 50 doubtful		400 00
Jasper.....	209,689	69,938	yes	5 00	1 50 to 2 50	yes	200 00
Jefferson.....		270,250	yes		8 00	yes	

	145,000	175,000	yes.....	5 00 to 8 00	2 00 or $\frac{1}{2}$ crop	no.....	1,000 00
Johnson.....	10,000	125,000	yes.....	4 00 to 8 00	2 00	yes.....	500 00
Knox.....							
Laclede.....		65,000	yes.....	12 00 to 20 00	2 00 to 4 00	yes.....	250 00
Lafayette.....		153,787	yes.....	4 00	2 50 or $\frac{1}{2}$ crop	no.....	200 00
Lawrence.....	116,945	150,000	yes.....	6 00 to 10 00	1 50 to 2 00	yes.....	250 00
Lewis.....		150,000	yes.....	2 00 to 6 00	2 00	yes.....	1,000 00
Lincoln.....	4,000	160,000	yes.....	1 00	2 00	yes.....	200 00
Linn.....		78,664	yes.....	4 00	2 00 or $\frac{1}{2}$ crop	yes.....	500 00
Livingston.....	62,981						
McDonald.....		250,000	yes.....	5 00	1 00 to 2 00	no.....	500 00
Macon.....			yes.....	3 00 to 15 00	2 00	yes.....	200 00
Madison.....	6,000	97,048	yes.....	5 00 to 10 00		yes.....	200 00
Marble.....	200,000	20,000	yes.....	3 50	1 00 or $\frac{1}{2}$ crop	yes.....	150 00
Marion.....	Very little.	50,000	yes.....		2 00 to 5 00	doubtful.....	500 00
Mercer.....	25,000	297,675	yes.....	3 00 to 5 00	1 00	yes.....	
Miller.....				4 00	6 00	yes.....	
Mississippi.....							
Moniteau.....	25,825	84,522	yes.....	3 50 to 15 00	3 00	no.....	250 00
Monroe.....	150,000	200,000	yes.....	5 00 to 10 00	1 50 to 2 00	yes.....	500 00
Montgomery.....	Consid'able.	Consid'able.	yes.....	10 00		yes.....	1,500 00
Morgan.....	Very few....	225,000	yes.....		1 50 or $\frac{1}{2}$ cro	yes.....	
New Madrid.....	90,000	810,000	yes.....		2 00	yes.....	
Newton.....	50,000	100,000	yes.....	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 or $\frac{1}{2}$ crop	yes.....	250 00
Nodaway.....	150,000	118,000	yes.....	7 50	2 50	no.....	300 00
Oregon.....		200,000	yes.....	2 00 to 5 00	2 00 or $\frac{1}{2}$ crop	yes.....	100 00
Ossage.....	None.....	183,409	yes.....		3 00 to 4 00	possibly.....	200 00
Ozark.....			yes.....	2 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 10 00	no.....	200 00
Pemiscot.....	Very few....	75,000	yes.....		2 50 to 3 00	yes.....	500 00
Perry.....			yes.....	None.....	2 00 to 5 00	no.....	Consid'ble
Pettis.....		106,750	yes.....	12 50	3 00	yes.....	150 00
Phelps.....	300,000	225,000	yes.....	1 25	2 50 to 3 00	yes.....	300 00
Pike.....		106,582	yes.....	12 00	1 50 to 3 00	yes.....	800 00
Platte.....	25,000	60,000	yes.....	15 00	2 50 to 3 00	no.....	200 00
Polk.....	20,000	225,000	yes.....	4 50	$\frac{1}{2}$ of crop	yes.....	300 00
Pulaski.....	None.....		yes.....		2 00	yes.....	100 00
Putnam.....	50,000	100,000	yes.....	4 00	$\frac{1}{2}$ of crop	yes.....	



Warren.....	None.....	Nearly all ...	yes.....	.....	.....	2 00 to 6 00	.....	300 00
Washington.....	.....	367,603	yes.....	1 00 to 2 50	.....	1 of crop	yes.....	200 00
Wayne.....	.....	230,000	yes.....	.....	15 00	1 of crop	yes.....	100 00
Webster.....	.....	17,136	yes.....	.....	4 00	1 00 to 3 00	yes.....	500 00
Worth.....	57,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	yes.....	.....
Wright.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,833,718	10,291,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

L 2-3

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS OF FARMS AND PRICES OF FARM STOCK.—TABLE II.

COUNTIES.	Principal productions of farms, and prices at nearest market town, per bushel.	Average distance to market town or shipping point (miles)....	General quality of the land.....	Prices of farm stock.					
				Working oxen, per pair.....	Work'g horses, each.....	Work'g mules, each.....	Milch cows, each	Sheep, each.....	Hogs (live), per pound.....
Adair.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 20c.; oats, 17c.; timothy hay, \$10 per ton; apples, 40c.....	9	Good.....	.....	\$40 00	\$55 00	\$20 00	\$2 00	3c
Andrew.....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 15c.; oats, 15c.; potatoes, 50c.; rye, 50c.; barley, tobacco and sorghum.....	5	Black loam.....	\$80 00	50 00	70 00	20 00	2 50	2½
Atchison.....	Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and fruits.....	.....	Good.....	65 00	60 00	60 00	20 00	1 50	2½
Audrain.....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 20c.; hay, \$5 per ton; sorghum, etc.....	13	Good.....	.....	50 00	65 00	25 00	2 75	3
Barry.....	Wheat, corn, oats, rye, tobacco and potatoes.....	22	Variety.....	60 00	55 00	70 00	18 00	1 50	2½
Barton.....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 20c.; castor beans, \$1.00.....	20	Rich.....	68 00	75 00	60 00	18 00	2 00	2½
Bates.....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 20c.; castor beans and flax.....	20	Limestone.....	.....	65 00	65 00	25 00	2 00	3
Benton.....	Wheat, 85c.; corn, 20c.; oats, 20c.; hay, \$8 per ton; flax.....	40	Prairie & bottom	70 00	60 00	80 00	20 00	1 25	2½
Bollinger.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; oats, 25c.; beef and cattle, 2c. per pound, gross.....	10	Bottom & flat..	40 00	50 00	50 00	15 00	1 25	2
Boone.....	Wheat, \$1 10; corn, 25c.; oats, 25c.; hay, \$10 per ton.....	5	Good.....	80 00	70 00	80 00	30 00	2 50	2½
Buchanan.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; oats, 25c.; barley, 70c.; rye and potatoes.....	6	Good.....	50 00	40 00	50 00	15 00	2 20	3
Butler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caldwell.....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 20c.; oats, 20c.....	8	Black loam.....	.....	50 00	65 00	20 00	1 50	2½
Callaway.....	Wheat, \$1 00; corn, 20c.; oats, 18c.; hay, \$9 per ton; potat. es, 45c.....	8	Good.....	95 00	70 00	80 00	32 00	2 50	2½
Camden.....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 30c.; oats, 25c.; sorghum, 30c.....	15	Rich bottom.....	50 00	40 00	50 00	15 00	1 25	2
Cape Girardeau.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 40c.....	7	Upland.....	45 00	50 00	60 00	20 00	2 00	2½

Carroll.....	Wheat, \$1.10; corn, \$1.00; oats, 17c.; rye, 10c.; tobacco, 5c. per pound.....	13	Dark loam.....	.....	70 00	85 00	20 00	1 25	2½
Carter.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 35c.; beef, 8c.; tobacco, 5c. per pound.....	30	Sandy and clay.....	70 00	70 00	75 00	16 00	1 25	2½
Cass.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; oats, 20c.; flaxseed, \$1.00.....	10	Good.....	70 00	70 00	75 00	20 00	2 00	3
Cedar.....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 10c.; flax, \$1.00; castor beans, \$1.50.....	80	Fair.....	65 00	40 00	50 00	15 00	2 00	2½
Charlton.....	Wheat, 80c.; corn, 25c.; tobacco, 3c. per pound; hay, \$8 per ton.....	8	Very rich.....	70 00	65 00	70 00	20 00	2 00	2½
Christian.....	Corn, wheat, tobacco, all kinds of garden products and fruit.....	15	Rolling.....	50 00	50 00	70 00	15 00	1 50	2
Clark.....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 26c.; hay, \$8 per ton; cattle, hogs and sheep.....	5	Medium.....	.....	60 00	85 00	20 00	2 00	3
Clay.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; hay, \$10 per ton; hemp, \$80 per ton.....	5	Fertile.....	.....	60 00	80 00	35 00	3 00	3½
Clinton.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25.....	4	Good.....	85 00	65 00	85 00	30 00	2 00	3
Cole.....	Wheat, corn, tobacco and hay.....	6	Fair.....	50 00	50 00	20 00	50 00	1 50	3
Cooper.....	Wheat, 80c.; corn, 25c.; oats, —; potatoes, 50c.; hay, \$10 per ton.....	4	Good.....	.....	35 00	50 00	20 00	2 00	2½
Crawford.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 35c.; oats, 25c.; hay, \$10 per ton; rye, 75c.....	9	Very good.....	50 00	40 00	40 00	17 50	1 00	2½
Dade.....	Wheat, corn, oats, rye, vegetables and live stock.....	20	Good.....	75 00	40 00	65 00	15 00	1 50	2½
Dallas.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; potatoes, 30c.....	20	Medium.....	40 00	40 00	60 00	15 00	1 50	1½
Davies.....	Wheat, 75c.; rye, 50c.; corn, 20c.; oats, 15c.; potatoes, 40c.....	3½	Black limestone.....	.....	60 00	75 00	20 00	2 00	3
DeKalb.....	Wheat, 80c.; corn, 20 c.; oats, 20c.; rye, 40c.....	5	Good.....	.....	70 00	90 00	25 00	2 00	3
Dent.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; rye, 60c.; potatoes and hay.....	15	Sandy loam.....	45 00	50 00	70 00	16 00	1 75	2½
Douglas.....	Not reported.....	.....	Bottom & clay.....	50 00	75 00	75 00	18 00	1 50	.....
Dunklin.....	Wheat and cotton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; tobacco, \$8 to \$10 per 100 pounds.....	.....	Good.....	50 00	50 00	75 00	15 00	1 00	2½
Gasconade.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, oats, etc.....	18	Upland.....	.....	60 00	80 00	20 00	1 50	2½
Gentry.....	Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 35c.; oats, tobacco and live stock.....	2	Very rich.....	60 00	50 00	60 00	25 00	2 50	.....
Grundy.....	Wheat, 85c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 20c.....	6	Good.....	70 00	60 00	60 00	25 00	2 00	3
Harrison.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; oats, 25c.; rye, 65c.....	3	Good.....	70 00	50 00	75 00	15 00	1 75	3

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS OF FARMS, AND PRICES OF FARM STOCK.—TABLE II.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Principal productions of farms, and prices at nearest market town, per bushel.	Average distance to market town or shipping point (miles)...	General quality of the land.....	Prices of farm stock.					
				Working oxen, per pair.....	Work'g horses, each .....	Work'g mules, each .....	Milch cows, each .....	Sheep, each.....	Hogs (live), per pound .....
Henry.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 20c.; oats, 20c.; hay, \$5 per ton.....	15	Medium.....	\$70 00	\$70 00	\$60 00	\$22 00	\$1 50	3c
Hickory ..	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 30c.; oats, 25c.; flax seed, \$1.00.....	30	Fair.....	60 00	40 00	50 00	18 00	1 25	2
Holt.....	Not reported.....								
Howard.....	Not reported.....								
Howell .....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 30c.; cotton 8 to 10c. per pound, and live stock.....	71	Medium.....	50 00	40 00	60 00	15 00	1 50	2½
Iron.....	Wheat, 85c.; corn, 40c.; sweet potatoes, hops, fruits and vegetables.....	10	Good.....	50 00	55 00	60 00	30 00	1 50	3
Jackson.....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 30c.; flax seed, \$1.00; hay, \$8 per ton.....	6	Good.....		70 00	90 00	25 00	3 00	3
Jasper.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; oats, 20c.; barley, potatoes, flax seed and tobacco.....	9	Black loam.....	75 00	50 00	75 00	20 00	1 25	2½
Jefferson.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 40c.; hay, \$15 per ton; potatoes 60c.....		Bottom&upland.....	45 00	60 00	75 00	25 00	1 50	3
Johnson.....	Wheat, 80c.; corn, 25c.....	8	Excellent.....	80 00	60 00	70 00	15 00	2 00	3
Knox .....	Wheat, \$1.00; oats, 20c.; corn, 15c.; rye, —; hay, \$7 per ton.....	5	Good.....						8
Laclede.....	Not reported.....								
Lafayette.....	Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 20c.; barley, oats, hemp, etc.....	4	Black loam.....	65 00	40 00	75 00	25 00	3 00	
Lawrence .....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 18c.; flax and hay.....	10	Good.....	70 00	60 00	75 00	15 00	1 00	2½
Lewis .....	Wheat, corn, oats, hay, sorghum, rye, Hungarian grass.....	10	Good.....		55 00	60 00	22 00	2 00	3

Lincoln .....	Wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, hay and fruit .....	10	Medium .....	50 00	60 00	20 00	2 00	2 1/2
Linn .....	Wheat, corn, oats, rye, tobacco and cattle .....	5	Black loam .....	75 00	60 00	25 00	2 00	2 1/2
Livingston .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 20c.; oats, 20c.; rye, 50c.; tobacco, 6c. per pound .....	8	Black loam .....	.....	40 00	35 00	1 00	3 1/2
McDonald .....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 25c.; cattle, 2c. per pound; tobacco .....	20	Very good .....	50 00	60 00	16 00	1 25	2 1/2
Macon .....	Wheat, —; corn, 20c.; hay, \$7 per ton; oats potatoes and tobacco .....	5	Medium .....	60 00	70 00	20 00	2 10	2 1/2
Madison .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; oats, tobacco, pork, potatoes, etc. ....	10	Good .....	40 00	50 00	15 00	1 25	3
Marles .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 40c.; oats, 25c.; rye, 80c. ....	17	Fair .....	75 00	60 00	24 00	1 50	3 1/2
Marion .....	Corn, wheat, oats and hay .....	5	Good .....	75 00	85 00	30 00	2 50	3
Mercer .....	Wheat, 80c.; corn, 20c.; oats, 18c.; rye, 40c.; hay, \$4 per ton .....	5	Excellent .....	80 00	55 00	18 00	1 25	2 1/2
Miller .....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 20c.; tobacco .....	10	Medium .....	60 50	50 00	15 00	1 25	2 1/2
Mississippi .....	Not reported .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monteau .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; oats, 20c.; hay, \$10 per ton .....	5	Fair .....	.....	40 00	20 00	2 00	3
Monroe .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 80.; hay, \$9 per ton; tobacco, 5c. per pound .....	5	Good .....	75 00	60 00	27 00	2 00	3
Montgomery .....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 20c.; oats, 20c.; hay, \$8 per ton; tobacco .....	10	Excellent .....	.....	45 00	25 00	2 5	3
Morgan .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 30c. ....	20	Prairie & timber .....	50 00	60 00	20 00	1 50	3
New Madrid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton .....	Wheat, 85c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 25c.; tobacco 2 to 8c. per pound .....	8	Excellent .....	55 00	60 00	20 00	1 50	2 1/2
Nodaway .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 20c.; oats, 20c.; rye, 50c.; barley, 50c. ....	8	Black loam .....	90 00	75 00	25 00	1 50	3
Oregon .....	Wheat, corn, cotton, oats, fruits, tobacco and vegetables .....	60	Medium .....	50 00	60 00	13 00	1 25	1 1/2
Osage .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 30c.; oats, 30c.; rye, 30c.; barley .....	10	Variety .....	.....	40 00	60 00	1 75	3
Ozark .....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 40c.; oats, 30c.; cotton .....	75	.....	.....	.....	12 00	1 25	2 1/2
Pemiscot .....	Corn, 80c.; cotton, 2 1/2c. in seed; 10c. per pound in bale .....	6	Bottom .....	60 00	75 00	12 00	2 00	2 1/2
Perry .....	Wheat, \$1.10; corn, oats, hay, barley, sorghum and fruits .....	12	Fair .....	50 00	50 00	17 00	1 12	2 1/2
Pettis .....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; rye, 50c.; oats, 25c. ....	5	Very best .....	50 00	60 00	30 00	1 75	3



PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS OF FARMS, AND PRICES OF FARM STOCK—TABLE II—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Principal productions of farms, and prices at nearest market town, per bushel.	Average distance to market town or shipping point (miles)....	General quality of the land.....	Prices of farm stock.					
				Working oxen, per pair.....	Work'g horses, each.....	Work'g mules, each.....	Milch cows, each.....	Sheep, each.....	Hogs (live), per pound.....
Phelps.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; hay, \$7.50 per ton.....	6	Medium.....	\$60 00	\$40 00	\$40 00	\$17 00	\$1 50	2½
Pike.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 30c.; oats, 20c.; hay, \$9 per ton.....	4	Excellent.....	45 00	75 00	75 00	30 00	2 00	3
Platte.....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 20c.; hay, \$10 per ton; hemp.....	5	Good.....	75 00	50 00	75 00	20 00	2 50	2½
Polk.....	Wheat, 90c.; corn, 25c.; oats, 25c.; hay, \$8 per ton.....	16	Good.....	65 00	50 00	60 00	17 00	1 35	2
Pulaski.....	Wheat, 85c.; corn, 50c.; oats, 35c.; hay, \$7 per ton; potatoes.....	10	Good.....	50 00	40 00	50 00	14 00	1 75	2½
Putnam.....	Corn, 20c.; oats, 15c.; barley, 40c.; hay, \$4 per ton; rye, tobacco and broom corn.....	6	Good.....	75 00	55 00	75 00	20 00	1 50	3
Ralls.....	Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 20c.; corn, 20c.; hay, \$12 per ton; potatoes.....	10	Good.....	.....	40 00	40 00	20 00	2 00	3
Randolph.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; tobacco, cabbage and potatoes.....	7	Good.....	75 00	70 00	70 00	30 00	2 00	3
Ray.....	Tobacco, flax and all kinds of grain.....	5	Excellent.....	60 00	60 00	75 00	20 00	1 50	3
Reynolds.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.....	12	Medium.....	55 00	35 00	50 00	12 00	1 00	2
Ripley.....	Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 20c.; oats, 20c.; flax.....	15	Good loam.....	65 00	65 00	70 00	16 00	1 50	3
St. Clair.....	Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francois.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 35c.; potatoes, 30c.....	10	Medium.....	40 00	40 00	50 00	20 00	1 50	3
St. Genevieve.....	Wheat, corn, hay and fruits.....	15	Good.....	75 00	75 00	100 00	20 00	4 00	.....
St. Louis.....	Wheat, 85c.; corn, 25c.....	6	Good.....	.....	85 00	40 00	20 00	2 00	3
Saline.....	Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	Wheat, corn, oats, hay and live stock.....	5	Good.....	90 00	50 00	75 00	25 00	1 50	3
Scotland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Scott.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 40c.; oats, 40c.; rye, potatoes and sorghum.....	8	Fair.....	60 00	50 00	60 00	16 00	1 50	2½
Shannon.....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 20c.; tobacco, potatoes and oats.....	25	Fertile.....	40 00	40 00	60 00	18 00	1 75	1½
Shelby.....	Wheat, oats, corn, hay, tobacco and vegetables.....	9	Good.....	.....	50 00	80 00	25 00	8 00	3
Stoddard.....	Wheat, 90c.; cotton 10c. per pound; hogs and cattle.....	12	Clay loam.....	75 00	50 00	75 00	20 00	2 00	2½
Stone.....	Wheat, 75c.; corn, 18c.; oats, 15c.....	20	Good.....	40 00	45 00	60 00	15 00	1 50	2½
Sullivan.....	Wheat, corn and stock raising.....	6	Fertile.....	.....	60 00	75 00	16 00	1 50	2½
Taney.....	Wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco.....	50	Rich.....	55 00	50 00	60 00	17 00	1 50	2½
Texas.....	Wheat, 55c.; corn, 15c.; oats, 15c.....	55	Good.....	60 00	50 00	45 00	14 00	1 25	2
Vernon.....	Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	Wheat and other grains; hemp, barley and wine.....	.....	River bottom.....	.....	50 00	65 00	20 00	2 00	3
Washington.....	Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 40c.; oats, 30c.; hay, \$12 per ton.....	10	Good.....	40 00	50 00	60 00	15 00	1 50	2½
Wayne.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 30c.; oats, 30c.; potatoes and hay.....	.....	Upland.....	45 00	40 00	70 00	12 00	1 00	2½
Webster.....	Wheat, \$1.00; corn, 25c.; tobacco, \$10 per 100 pounds.....	8	Medium.....	.....	100 00	140 00	15 00	2 00	2½
Worth.....	Wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, flax, etc.....	20	Good.....	.....	60 00	75 00	20 00	1 00	2½
Wright.....	Not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FARM LABORERS, WAGES PER MONTH, ETC.—TABLE III.

COUNTIES.	Number of able bodied, willing men, who can find employment as farm laborers.	Average wages per month of those employed the whole year, and who live on farm.....	Wages per month of those who have a house on farm, with privilege of garden.....	Wages per month of those employed temporarily, living a way from farm.....	Average per cent of farmers' sons migrated to cities and abandoned farming.
Adair.....	Not many.....	\$18 00	\$13 00	\$12 00 to \$16 00	.25
Andrew.....	.....	15 00 to 16 00	.....	15 00 A great many.	.....
Archison.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....
Audrain.....	A good many.....	12 00	15 00	15 00	.50
Barry.....	.....	10 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 15 00	.....	.....
Barton.....	.....	12 00 to 15 00	.....	.....	.....
Bates.....	.....	15 00 to 18 00	Generally rent.	75 cts. to \$1.00 per day.	Scarcely any.
Benton.....	Very few.....	10 00 to 15 00	12 00	18 00	.01
Bollinger.....	Fifty.....	10 00 to 15 00	.....	.....	.00½
Boone.....	Not very many.....	15 00	.....	50 cts. to \$1.00 per day.	.20
Buchanan.....	About five hundred.....	15 00	12 00	25 00	.20
Butler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caldwell.....	One hundred and fifty.....	15 00	20 00 to 25 00	18 00 to 22 00	.02
Callaway.....	.....	10 00 to 12 50	12 00 to 14 00	15 00 to 25 00	Very few.
Camden.....	At least one hundred.....	12 50	12 50	15 00	.02½
Cape Girardeau.....	Well supplied.....	12 00 to 14 00	12 00 to 14 00	20 00 to 25 00	.....
Carroll.....	All willing men.....	15 00 to 20 00	.....	\$1.00 per day.	.50
Carter.....	.....	11 00 to 15 00	.....	75 cts. per day.	.....
Cass.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	Small.
Cedar.....	.....	12 00	5 00	15 00 to 20 00	Small.
Chariton.....	Not many.....	15 00	13 00	20 00	.50
Christian.....	.....	10 00 to 18 00	.....	.....	Not many.
Clark.....	Supply equals demand.....	12 50	.....	15 00	Small.
Clay.....	.....	15 00	15 00	25 00	Very few.
Clinton.....	Probably one hundred and fifty.....	18 00	12 50	\$1.00 per day.	.02½
Cole.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooper.....	.....	13 00 to 15 00	.....	20 00	.10
Crawford.....	One thousand.....	18 00	8 00	10 00 to 20 00	.01

Dade.....	10 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 15 00	Very few.
Dallas.....	10 00	10 00	13 00	Not many.
Davies.....	15 00	10 00	50 cts. to \$1.00 per day.	.05
DeKalb.....	14 00	14 00	.....	.25
Dent.....	10 00 to 25 00	15 00 to 20 00	.....	.04
Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	13 00	18 00 to 20 00	75 cts. to \$1.00 per day.	.....
Gasconade.....	13 00	10 00	15 00	.10
Gentry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	15 00	12 00	20 00	Scarcely any.
Grundy.....	14 00	25 00	\$1.00 per day.	.....
Harrison.....	12 00 to 20 00	20 00 to 30 00	15 00 to 20 00	.05
Henry.....	10 00 to 15 00	18 00 to 20 00	75 cts. per day.	Small.
Hickory.....	12 00	10 00	15 00	.01
Holt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howell.....	10 00	12 00	60 to 70 cts. per day.	None.
Iron.....	8 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 10 00	15 00 to 20 00	.....
Jackson.....	15 00	20 00	\$1.00 per day.	.20
Jasper.....	16 00 to 18 00	14 00 to 15 00	\$1.00 per day.	A good many.
Jefferson.....	12 00	20 00	15 00	.03
Johnson.....	15 00	12 50	20 00 to 25 00	.33
Knox.....	15 00 to 17 00	16 00	17 00	.01
Laclede.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette.....	15 00	.....	20 00	.05
Lawrence.....	10 00 to 13 00	15 00 to 18 00	50 cts. per day.	Very few.
Lewis.....	15 00	20 00	15 00 to 20 00	.05
Lincoln.....	None.	10 00	12 50	.06
Linn.....	13 50	18 00	\$1.00 per day.	.05
Livingstone.....	12 50	10 00	18 00	.20
McDonald.....	12 50	.....	10 00	Small.
Macon.....	10 00 to 15 00	25 00 to 30 00	\$1.00 per day.	.....
Madison.....	12 50	15 00	15 00	.01

FARM LABORERS, WAGES PER MONTH, ETC.—TABLE III—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Number of able bodied, willing men, who can find employment as farm laborers.	Average wages per month of those employed the whole year, and who live on farm.....	Wages per month of those who have a house on farm, with privilege of garden.....	Wages per month of those employed temporarily, living a way from farm .....	Average percent of farmers' sons migrated to cities and abandoned farming.
Maries.....	Two hundred.....	\$15 00	\$12 50	\$18 00	Small.
Marion.....	We have a surplus.....	13 00	Variable.	10 00 to 20 00	Small.
Mercer.....	Well supplied.....	14 00	20 00	26 00	.05
Miller.....	Plenty here now.....	18 00	.....	75 cts. per day.	Very small.
Mississippi.....	Not many.....	12 00 to 15 00	.....	15 00	Not many.
Monteau.....	Well supplied.....	12 50 to 15 00	12 50 to 15 00	15 00	.10
Monroe.....	One hundred.....	12 00	12 00	.....	Small.
Montgomery.....	We have a surplus.....	20 00	15 00	75 cts. per day.	.33½
Morgan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Madrid.....	One hundred steady men.....	12 00 to 15 00	.....	15 00 to 20 00	Small.
Newton.....	Three hundred.....	16 00 to 18 00	25 00	18 00	Small.
Nodaway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	None.....	8 00 to 15 00	8 00 to 15 00	50 to 75 cts. per day.	.05
Osage.....	A few.....	10 00 to 15 00	.....	15 00 to 20 00	.....
Ozark.....	A large number.....	12 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 15 00	10 00	A few.
Pemisoot.....	Five hundred.....	12 00 to 15 00	.....	75 cts. per day.	Very few.
Perry.....	All willing men.....	50 to 75 cts. per day	.....	.....	Small.
Pettis.....	A large number.....	10 00	8 00	12 00	Small.
Pheips.....	.....	10 00 to 12 00	12 00	15 00	.05
Pike.....	.....	12 50 to 15 00	12 00	20 00	.....
Platte.....	Five hundred.....	15 00	12 00	20 00	.....
Polk.....	About seventy-five.....	15 00	14 00	12 00	.00½
Pulaski.....	Well supplied.....	12 50	.....	12 00 to 15 00	.25
Putnam.....	One hundred.....	15 00	15 00	25 00	A few.
Ralls.....	.....	12 00	.....	15 00	.....
Randolph.....	One hundred or more.....	18 00	20 00 to 25 00	15 00 to 20 00	.05

Ray.....	A large number.....	20 00	20 00	15 00 to 20 00	Small.
Reynolds.....	A very small number.....	12 00	15 00	10 00	Small.
Ripley.....					
St. Charles.....	One hundred.....	12 00		15 00	Very large.
St. Clair.....					
St. Francois.....	One hundred.....	18 00	20 00	25 00	.10
Ste. Genevieve.....	Supplied.....	16 00	25 00 to 50 00	\$1 00 per day.	
St. Louis.....		15 00			
Saline.....					
Schuyler.....					
Scotland.....	Well supplied.....	12 00	20 00	20 00 to 25 00	.05
Scott.....		12 00	20 00	12 00	Small.
Shannon.....	Not many.....	10 00	6 00	10 00	.01
Shelby.....	Probably five hundred.....	12 00	10 00	15 00	Small.
Standard.....	Two hundred.....	10 00	15 00	15 00	.05
Stone.....	Supplied.....	16 00	12 50	10 00	None.
Sullivan.....	Not many.....	12 00 to 18 00	15 00 to 20 00	15 00 to 18 00	.01
Taney.....		15 00	15 00	15 00 to 18 00	.01
Texas.....	A large number.....	5 00	5 00 to 9 50	5 00	None.
Vernon.....					
Warren.....		12 00		\$1 00 per day.	.33
Washington.....	A good many.....	12 00	12 00	\$1 00 per day.	
Wayne.....	Well supplied.....	12 00 to 15 00		55 cts. per day.	.10
Webster.....	None.....	10 00	15 00	12 00	Small.
Worth.....	A large number.....	15 00	16 00 to 18 00	20 00	
Wright.....					

## Farm Lands--Miscellaneous.

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The following returns from county clerks were obtained on the same blanks with the preceding tables. These returns are presented by counties, and indicate the terms of sale for land, the rates of interest, and the inducements to families with small capital to locate on farms in the respective counties. Other interesting matter will be found under this heading. Where the rate of interest is not stated, 10 per cent is the rate, and it is omitted for the sake of brevity:

*Adair.*—Terms to suit purchaser; low prices, good homes, good schools, good church privileges, good society, good health, and independence for those who will work. Average yield of corn in 1879, 60 bushels per acre all over county. 600,000 railroad ties have been made this year. Room for thousands who will open up or rent lands and work for themselves.

*Andrew.*—Terms to suit purchaser; extra lands cheap; good schools, churches, convenient markets and good society. A great many farmer's sons leave here and go somewhere—the western boys are uncertain, but will drive a stake wherever they see a good opening.

*Atchison.*—Terms easy—one to five years time. Good inducements.

*Audrain.*—Improved land, ten to twenty-five dollars per acre on very reasonable terms. Good lands—superior for grasses; protection for family and a healthy country.

*Barry.*—Wild lands two-fifty to five dollars per acre. Cheap homes offered.

*Barton.*—One to four years time to settlers.

*Bates.*—Cash one-third, balance one to two years time. By industry and economy a family can be independent and have a home of their own. Very many come here with little or nothing, except a team, and do well. This county is high, rolling prairie, except some timber, which is along the water courses. There are many 160 acre tracts of good land from five to six dollars per acre. Four persons can buy together, enclose it, and each have forty acres. This would give plenty of range for stock, and to cut hay. The county has no indebtedness; has good public buildings; is well supplied with schools; taxes low; large streams all bridged, and good prospects for a railroad through the county.

*Benton.*—The greatest portion of Government land here is hilly, rocky and unfit for cultivation. Farm lands from three to ten dollars per acre; terms easy.

*Bollinger.*—Most of the Government land in this county was withdrawn from market for the St. Louis, I. M. and S. R. R., which company refused to accept it, and it will be in market again this winter. Farm lands for sale, two-thirds cash, balance six to 10 per cent. interest. Good market.

*Boone.*—Cash one-third, balance on time, six to ten per cent. interest; long time granted. Cheap, well improved farms, for sale on liberal terms; good schools and roads.

*Buchanan.*—Cash, ten to fifty dollars; deferred payments permitted.

*Caldwell.*—H. & St. Joe R. R. lands, three to six years time, six to ten per cent interest. Improved farms one-third cash, balance in from one to two years. Good society; seventy school houses; county out of debt.

*Callaway.*—Small improved farms eight to fifteen dollars per acre, eight per cent. interest and long time time to pay. A good class of immigration is desired and encouraged. Soil good for grass, stock and fruit. Beef cattle three to four and a half cents per pound.

*Camden.*—Cash one-half to one-fourth to start with; balance one to five years time at six per cent. Cheap lands and good markets.

*Cape Girardeau.*—Very favorable terms, seven to ten per cent. interest. Good uplands; swampy in southern part of county. Immigrants always welcome and well treated.

*Carroll.*—Good lands, good schools and churches in every neighborhood.

*Carter.*—Part cash for lands, balance in one or two years. The soil sandy bottom, some clay and some gravel. Families can live cheap, and everybody is willing to help those who are industrious.

*Cass.*—Low rates for cash; easy terms if credit is desired.

*Chariton.*—Cash one-third, two to five years time, at eight to ten per cent. Can rent for part of crop and thereby make a good living. Some begin without any money, simply having a few farming implements and a team. Good tobacco land.

*Christian.*—Five years time for land and homes at low figures.

*Clark.*—Cash one-third, balance one to two years time at eight to ten per cent. interest. No inducements unless settlers want to buy. Good cattle raising county.

*Clay.*—Cash ten to thirty dollars, eight to ten per cent. interest. Some think it cheaper to rent than to own land in this county. Any industrious man can get good terms of rent. One-half of county is blue grass pastures, and this grass grows wherever brush is cut.

*Clinton.*—One to five years time at eight to ten per cent. interest.

*Cooper.*—Five to thirteen dollars per acre for farm lands; time given as long as desired at six to eight per cent. interest. Plenty of work and plentiful yield of crops. Grapes in abundance. A great demand for willing labor; the worst obstacle to farming is the quality of our labor. Had the prospects in towns or cities been good the past six years, fifty per cent. of our farmer's sons would have gone, but the small chance of getting employment has deterred them.

*Crawford.*—Inducements as good as any in State. Three to five years time.

*Dade.*—Any terms as to time. Valuable railroad lands, with zinc, lead, coal, etc., in abundance. Cheap lands, superior climate and water, good and peaceful society, good schools and churches.

*Dallas.*—Cash one-third, one-third more in a year and balance in two years. Can lease improved farms for one-third cash.

*Daviess.*—Cash one-third, balance on time. Cheap lands, good crops, good schools and good society. A few tracts of as much as 1,000 acres, can be bought in one body.

*DeKalb.*—Farm lands ten to twenty dollars per acre.

*Dent.*—From one to five years time. Good schools and healthy country.



*Dunklin.*—One to three years time. Rich and productive lands, with good cattle range in most parts of the county.

*Franklin.*—Two to five years time at six to eight per cent. interest.

*Gasconade.*—Farm lands from five to twenty-five dollars per acre; interest six to eight per cent. Fair inducements to rent or buy.

*Greene.*—Cash one-fourth, balance four to ten years at six to ten per cent; soil richest on earth; pleasant homes, good climate and sure chance for independence.

*Grundy.*—Improved farms ten to thirty dollars per acre; interest eight to ten per cent. Cheap lands and good school accommodations, and less money required to start than in Eastern States.

*Harrison.*—One to five years time, six to ten per cent. interest. Good churches, good schools, healthy climate and cheap lands.

*Henry.*—The Government land is in the Osage hills. Land can be bought for one-half cash, balance three to five years. Good climate and a splendid country for produce and live stock.

*Hickory.*—Cash one-third, balance one to three years time. Good soil, healthy climate, good schools, churches and fresh water.

*Howell.*—Favorable terms. Cheap living and Government land to offer.

*Iron.*—Cash one-half, remainder on time at eight to ten per cent.

*Jackson.*—From five to seventy-five dollars per acre, according to location and improvements; one-half cash, balance on time, seven to ten per cent. interest. Good returns for good work and management.

*Jasper.*—Cash one-fifth to one-half, balance in one to three years. Good society, good climate, productive land, permanent school fund of \$225,000, cheap land. Many begin on little or nothing. Our mines, in a great measure, supply the demand for farm laborers.

*Jefferson.*—One to three years time, six per cent. interest; cash one-fourth. If wanted in a locality and if well recommended, teams and p ows are furnished settlers.

*Johnson.*—Improved farms three to thirty dollars per acre; eight to ten per cent. interest. Better than Kansas lands; as good as Texas or any other place.

*Knox.*—One to five years time. All that is wanted is men with capital, of business capacity and enterprise. Raise anything here that is raised elsewhere in the Union.

*Lafayette.*—Improved farms for sale; fifteen to forty dollars per acre, unimproved farms from five to twenty dollars per acre. Fine land yields heavily; hemp easily raised; good facilities for market and good in every respect.

*Lawrence.*—Unimproved prairie lands from four to six dollars per acre, on one to three years time; lands can be leased.

*Lewis.*—Lands can be bought on time; eight to ten per cent. interest.

*Lincoln.*—Terms to suit purchaser; six to eight per cent. interest.

*Linn.*—Improved farms six to fifteen dollars per acre. Cheap homes and good schools.

*Livingston.*—Cash half, one to five years time. Plenty of rough fare, coarse diet and hard work for families with small capital.

*McDonald.*—Tillable land on from one to three years time. Good water, timber, range and healthy climate.

*Macon.*—One to five years time, eight to ten per cent. interest; county lands on as long time as desired. Good lands, coal, good water, plenty timber and good society.

*Madison*.—Four to five dollars per acre, interest six per cent. Land good for sheep raising.

*Maries*.—Land three to four dollars per acre.

*Marion*.—Improved farms five to seventy-five dollars per acre, interest from six to ten per cent. Good inducements to those of industrious habits.

*Mercer*.—Land five to twenty dollars per acre, interest six per cent. Inducements as good as any in the land.

*Miller*.—Plenty of time allowed settlers.

*Moniteau*.—Cash one-fourth, balance one to two years, at eight per cent. interest. Good health and low taxes.

*Monroe*.—Improved lands five to fifteen dollars per acre, eight to ten per cent. interest. Good stock raising lands.

*Montgomery*.—From one to five years time, six to eight per cent. interest.

*Morgan*.—Unimproved land five to seven and a half dollars per acre; improved, seven and a half to twenty dollars per acre.

*Newton*.—Seven years time at seven per cent. No inducements in particular; soil good for wheat.

*Nodaway*.—Cash one-third, balance in one to two years. Can rent for one-third of crop.

*Oregon*.—Fifty cents to five dollars per acre, six to ten per cent. interest. Fifty thousand acres of unimproved land for sale—some good farming land, some good pine land, and some mineral land; the whole in one lot at fifty cents per acre.

*Osage*.—Cash one-fourth to one-half, balance on good terms, at seven to nine per cent. interest.

*Ozark*.—Land can be rented for one-third of crop, with privilege of garden. There is a large amount of government land in this county. A good many small farms now are located on government land. The rent per pair for draught animals is fifty cents per day.

*Pemiscot*.—Wood lands from fifty cents to three dollars per acre, on long time. Quiet, pleasant people to live with.

*Perry*.—Five to fifty dollars per acre at six to ten per cent. interest. Cheap land and productive, and cheap transportation. There is no government land worth anything. No prairie land except worn out lands. Lands all timbered except those in cultivation.

*Pettis*.—Ten to fifty dollars per acre, six to ten per cent. interest. Plenty of work, good health and low taxes.

*Phelps*.—Easy terms, six to ten per cent.

*Pike*.—Cash one-third to one-half, eight to ten per cent. interest, one to five years time. Pleasant homes and encouragement from all. Land best in country; peaches and small fruit in abundance.

*Platte*.—Cash ten to thirty dollars, balance on time, six to ten per cent. interest.

*Polk*.—Cash one-third, one to five years time, six to ten per cent. interest, cheap living, one-third of crop for rent, and good range for stock.

*Pulaski*.—All the government land fit for cultivation is taken up, the balance is covered with timber, and this can be had for one and one-fourth to two and one-half dollars per acre. There are seventy thousand acres of railroad lands of good quality that can be bought for one to five dollars per acre. School lands one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and to pay the accruing interest.

*Putnam*.—One to five years time. Cheap lands, good range, plenty of water and cheap living.

*Ralls*.—Unlimited time, eight per cent. interest. Good grain country.

*Randolph*.—One to five years, seven to ten per cent. interest. Good land for grain and tobacco. Raise and ship stock of all kinds. Some swamp lands for sale by county court at two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

*Ray*.—Five years time, eight per cent. interest. Good, steady farmers can do well.

*Reynolds*.—One to five dollars per acre, interest six per cent. Lands can be leased for a series of years.

*St. Clair*.—Cash one-third, balance six to ten per cent. Low figures and a good county for persons with small means.

*Ste. Genevieve*.—Cash one-third, balance one to three years. Eight to ten per cent. interest. Good, productive small farms can be bought cheap.

*St. Louis*.—Cash thirty to one hundred dollars, six to eight per cent. interest. Good inducements offered to settlers with small capital.

*Saline*.—Cash one-third, balance one to three years time.

*Scotland*.—Reasonable terms; cheap lands and good market.

*Scott*.—Land two and half to ten dollars per acre; cash, one-third, balance one to two years. Cheap and productive land, and close to river and railroad transportation.

*Shannon*.—Wild lands two to five dollars per acre; improved land three to ten dollars per acre, interest seven to ten per cent. Every inducement a poor man can ask. Land well adapted to fruit growing, sheep raising and mining.

*Shelby*.—Improved farms ten to twenty-five dollars per acre, interest eight per cent. Good soil, healthy climate and good market.

*Stone*.—Cash, one half, balance one to two years. The face of the country is generally mountainous, and the good land is in small bodies. Families with small capital will find plenty of hard work and poor pay.

*Stoddard*.—Cash, one-fifth, balance two to four years, eight per cent. interest.

*Sullivan*.—Good terms, good stock raising country, rich soil; markets in close proximity.

*Taney*.—Good farms three to ten dollars per acre. Good prospects for those who will invest in stock raising. Cotton is the staple production for market.

*Texas*.—Any terms to secure immigration.

*Warren*.—Plenty time on good security, at eight per cent. Market prices vary with those of market in St. Louis, fifty-five miles distant.

*Washington*.—One to three years time at six per cent.

*Wayne*.—Part cash, balance one to five years.

*Webster*.—Railroad land on seven years time at eight per cent. interest, or to rent for one-third crop.

*Worth*.—One to five years time, six to eight per cent. interest.

The foregoing returns from 103 counties might have been far more complete and satisfactory, had the law compelled county clerks to answer when requested. After more than a month from date of sending out circular blanks, only 62 counties had reported; then on November 11, 1879, the Bureau issued a notice to each of the derelict counties, which had the effect of bringing in returns from 42 additional counties. The following counties, however, did not make any return, viz: Douglas, Gentry, Holt, Howard, Laclede, Mississippi, Ripley, St. Francois, Schuyler, Vernon, Wright—11 in all.

Butler, St. Charles and New Madrid came in too late for tabulation in tables No. 2 and No. 3. The following is a summary of their reports :

*Butler county.*—Our chief products and prices are: Corn, 30c.; wheat, \$1.00; potatoes, 75c.; oats, 25c. Location, close to railroad; soil, good. Oxen, \$50 per pair; horses, \$40 per head; mules, \$50 per head; milch cows, \$15 per head; sheep, \$1.25 per head; hogs, 2c. per pound. Lands can be leased or bought on long time, six per cent. interest, \$1.25 to \$10.00 per acre. Smallest amount of money necessary to start farming, \$150. The county is well supplied with farm hands. Wages per month of farm hands steadily employed, \$10 and board. Ten per cent. of farmers' sons migrate every year.

*St. Charles county.*—Soil varied in quality; one to three years' time to buyers, eight per cent. interest; ten miles to shipping point. Farm hands' wages, \$18 per month and board.

*New Madrid county.*—Chief products and prices are: Corn, 40c.; wheat, \$1.00; cotton, 2½c. per pound in seed; three miles to shipping point; good land. Draught animals and live stock cheaper than anywhere in State. Cleared land \$8 per acre, long time to pay, ten per cent. interest. One thousand immigrants wanted. Farm hands' wages, \$12 per month and board.

#### SUMMARY.

In securing the estimate of government land undisposed of in the State, the Bureau addressed inquiries to the United States Land Offices in the State, at Boonville, Ironton and Springfield, and also to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. Owing to the daily appropriations of the public domain, it is extremely difficult to secure information on this subject with any degree of accuracy. Notwithstanding this, the Land Registers at the above offices made reports to us up to date of November 17, 1879. The Boonville district made a full return by counties. The others were unable to do so. The result is as follows:

Boonville district.....	379,000 acres
Ironton district.....	1,375,000 acres
Springfield district.....	500,000 acres
Total.....	2,254,000 acres

**UNCULTIVATED LAND.**—Our returns show a total of 3,833,713 acres of cleared, uncultivated land, and 10,291,434 acres of woodland, making a total of 14,125,147 acres of land uncultivated in the State. There is cleared, uncultivated land in fifty-six counties, and woodland in all. Counting the cleared, uncultivated land alone, it would give 95,843 farms of forty acres each, susceptible of cultivation. With such a large domain of uncultivated land, and knowing the fact that in every county it can be rented or purchased on good terms, there is no reason why settlers or farmers in search of farms should not locate in our State.

**OPPORTUNITIES AND PRICES.**—The smallest amount of money necessary to start with in a few counties is \$150, but the average in seventy-six counties is \$277, and in some as high as \$1,000 to \$1,500 is required. Colonies of ten to twenty families can rent or purchase land in seventy-six counties. The average price per acre for cleared, uncultivated land is \$5.32; the highest price, \$25 per acre; the lowest, \$1.00. Small improved farms average a rent of \$2.67 per acre; some as high as six, and a few as low as one dollar—in a few places one-third of crop is the rent. The average distance to market town or shipping point is a matter of great moment to those intending to take up farms. With our great railroad facilities in Missouri, the average, according to our returns, is a distance of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles; some places being only 3 miles distant, a few being 75 miles.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF FARM STOCK.**—Working oxen have entirely gone out of use in 25 counties, and are condemned as “too slow,” “behind the age,” etc. In a few others they are seldom used, and in 82 counties of the State they are still in vogue. Average price, \$57.40 per pair; in some counties, \$90; in others, only \$40. In most cases they are less than \$65 per pair. Horses, \$52.70 per head; mules, \$64.60; cows, \$16.06; sheep, \$1.72; hogs, 2 3-16 cents per pound.

**FARM LABORERS.**—In presenting our report as to the number of men who can find employment as farm laborers in the State, we wish to state that county clerks, in many instances, evidently misunderstood the question and thought it meant immigrants or those who could start and employ themselves. At any rate our reports show a total of 10,940 farm hands wanted in 29 counties, while 23 report a corresponding surplus; 19 state there is a demand for more, and 29 make no report.

In some counties there is an astonishing number of farmers' sons who migrate every year and abandon farming. A few report as high as  $33\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., some few as low as half of one per cent. From all accounts, 78 counties report migration of farmers' sons; 44 report an average of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per year; 34 give no stated number, simply reporting that there is such migration. The cause of this may be found in the attractiveness of cities and in the innate desire of youth for social enjoyments. Our young men, born and bred upon a farm to-day, soon grow restive in the isolation of farm life, and become filled with a longing for the life in large cities, and fondly imagine that in them the quickest and surest road to wealth can be found. They learn to look upon farm labor with disdain, and turn their faces to other fields of industry, perhaps less remunerative and more repulsive. Until these youths learn the nobility and honor of all useful labor, the migration of farmers' sons will in no respect be diminished.

**FARM LABORERS' WAGES.**—The three tables of monthly wages of farm laborers, give the following averages per month:

Employed the whole year and living on farm.....	\$13 79
Having house on farm, with garden, etc.....	14 75
Temporary employes, living away from farm.....	17 85
Temporary employes, living away from farm, 50 cents to one dollar per day.	

**CONCLUSIONS.**—The evidence herein presented from the different counties, warrants the statements we made in opening this subject. Furthermore, it goes far to show that while there is plenty of uncultivated land in the State, yet there is not a single county where a man can start a farm without at least \$150.00. This is certainly a small sum to many, but how are the unemployed poor, for whom farming is prescribed as a remedy, to obtain it? Then, again, are they competent to conduct a farm and make it pay? Along with this there is the fact that there is scarcely any demand for them as farm laborers. Instead of advising unemployed laborers, out of money, to embark in the occupation of farming, it is to the interest of Missouri to seek the immigration of practical farmers, with sufficient means to open up small and large farms, and thereby securely build up the agricultural interests of the State.

## PART III.

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# WAGES, EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT.

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In presenting this part of our report we wish to call attention to the fact that every branch of labor was included in our investigation, and although the returns do not embrace every establishment in which persons are employed, yet as they are gathered from all the different counties of the State, we are confident that they represent the true condition of the working classes, as far as it can be presented by a picture of their wages, earnings, hours of labor and days work in the year.

European reports on earnings, cost of living, etc., of wage-laborers, have never been based upon a number of returns greater than fifty. The United States Government based its reports upon a number no larger. Our returns, in almost every case, closely approach that number, and in some cases are even in excess of it. While we have forwarded our blanks to all classes of workingmen, yet the employes' returns are mainly from the most intelligent and better paid class of workmen; and the employers' returns are from the leading concerns in their line of industry.

Our tables are based upon an average of three hundred and eight working days in the year. The average number of days work in the year varies in each establishment, and employes are greatly affected in wages by stoppage of work, sickness and other causes. In giving the average wages per week, it is often the case that employers, in their returns, include the salaries of officers, clerks, etc., with the pay of wage-labor. And in other cases it happens that the wages of the most skillful are given as the average of all employed in that occupation, thus regulating the wages of the many by the pay of the few. This is a very common practice with employers. Yet in spite of this the statement

of average weekly wages in most employments is enough to make it a matter of surprise how working people manage to exist on what they earn. In localities where an extensive Trades Union exists, wages are higher than elsewhere, and the wages of all more nearly agree. This is a fact we have noticed in compiling our returns.

The year for which these returns are made is for the year ending September 1, 1879. For purposes of classification, this part of our report is subdivided under five heads, viz: The Building Trades, The Iron Industries, Manufactures, Mining and Miscellaneous—the whole to be followed by a complete recapitulation of both employers' and employes' returns. It will be observed in the comparison of these returns that there is very little discrepancy between employers' and employes' statements.



# The Building Trades.

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The building trades, in a great measure, are affected by changes of weather. Rain, frost, etc., bring many days of idleness to employes, and for this reason steady employment is unusual. The work is mostly done by contract, and the men are employed by the day or hour, and only such a number hired as will be able to complete the contract in a given time; after that, unless another contract is secured in the meantime, the employes are at liberty to look elsewhere for employment. Thus a workman may have a half-dozen different employers during a season. This makes it extremely difficult to ascertain the average employment in the year. Occasionally there are cases, however, where men work steadily for years with one employer. This is true of the carpenter trade. But in bricklaying, mason work, plastering, painting, etc., there is considerable change of hands.

Carpenters have suffered considerably from the introduction of machinery. Doors, sash, blinds, and much of the wood-work is prepared in planing mills, thus diminishing the employment of carpenters to a great extent.

In former years the plasterers did their own lathing. Now, this work is turned over to professional lathers, who take it on contract, and employ half-grown young men at from 75 cents to \$1.25 per day. Throughout the building trades the inroads of machinery are being felt by the workmen in reduced employment, which has been made more and more stringent by the past six years of hard times. When the number of days work in the year is considered, it will be noticed that \$2.50 or \$3.00 a day in these trades is not equal to other employment at \$9.00 per week, with steady work the whole year. The Fall of 1879, however, has shown a marked improvement in the building trades, not alone in St. Louis, but in every small town in the State; work is steadier, wages higher, and the mildness of the weather, all combined, will make the present season one of the best for the building trades in many years.

TABLE I.—CARPENTERS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per ct..	Total days employed in past year....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....			
78	1	1	2	\$11 00	\$7 00	\$900 00	20	300
125	1	.....	1	15 00	.....	450 00	25	180
131	8	2	5	12 00	9 00	2,592 00	25	288
238	8	3	11	10 75	7 15	4,000 00	33	216
269	4	.....	4	7 50	.....	*150 00	.....	30
302	6	2	8	12 00	6 00	2,000 00	12½	240
312	1	1	2	9 00	7 50	.....	.....	.....
378	5	1	6	10 00	6 00	2,800 00	25	300
875	3	.....	3	12 00	.....	900 00	.....	150
399	2	.....	2	15 00	.....	1,500 00	35	800
406	1	1	2	12 00	3 00	510 00	33	204
409	2	2	4	12 00	7 00	1,316 00	20	210
410	3	1	4	10 50	3 00	536 00	.....	102
531	2	.....	2	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
824	1	.....	1	18 00	.....	334 00	12	154
977	4	.....	4	11 00	.....	.....	50	.....
1,289	1	2	3	10 50	7 50	.....	33	.....
1,313	4	.....	4	12 00	.....	2,112 00	30	264
1,545	2	.....	2	15 00	.....	1,200 00	20	240
1,688	2	2	4	12 00	7 50	975 00	50	150
1,756	8	2	5	12 00	7 50	2,000 00	.....	240

\* A small contract—not in averages.

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	21
Number of skilled employees.....	59
Number of unskilled employees.....	20
Total number of employees.....	79
Average days employed in past year.....	226
Average weekly wages, skilled workmen.....	\$11 39
Average weekly wages, unskilled workmen.....	6 84
Total wages paid for past year.....	24,275 00
Average reduction in wages since 1872.....	28½ per cent.

TABLE II.—CARPENTERS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Day or piece work..	Wages per week....	No. in family .....	Lost time for year— by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year...	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
11	Day.....	\$12 00	.....	80	\$456 00	\$500 00	\$8 00	.....
12	"	12 00	.....	78	468 00	600 00	21 00	\$9 00
15	"	18 50	.....	104	468 00	468 00	.....	.....
16	"	12 00	.....	.....	616 00	616 00	21 00	9 00
17	"	13 50	.....	78	526 00	360 00	15 00	1 50
19	"	12 00	.....	52	520 00	520 00	18 00	6 00
28	"	7 00	.....	104	238 00	400 00	12 00	5 00
105	Both.....	12 00	1	162	293 00	339 00	15 00	3 00
117	Day.....	9 00	7	134	260 00	296 00	15 00	6 00
223	Both.....	10 50	6	145	285 00	250 00	18 50	3 00
274	Day.....	12 00	5	83	450 00	450 00	21 00	9 00
276	Both.....	12 00	8	58	500 00	.....	10 00	.....
289	Piece.....	10 00	5	42	450 00	520 00	15 00	5 00
290	Day.....	12 00	4	58	500 00	500 00	15 00	3 00
804	"	12 00	6	58	500 00	625 00	21 00	9 00
809	"	10 00	4	60	420 00	506 00	21 00	11 00
323	Both.....	12 00	1	88	450 00	450 00	.....	.....
326	"	12 00	5	56	504 00	481 00	18 00	6 00
329	"	12 00	6	59	498 00	498 00	21 00	9 00
835	Day.....	10 00	1	72	400 00	186 00	8 00	.....
837	"	12 00	1	78	400 00	260 00	24 00	12 00
559	"	10 00	2	114	330 00	330 00	21 00	11 00
601	Piece.....	9 00	1	108	300 00	300 00	18 00	9 00
805	Both.....	*6 00	7	204	104 00	105 00	9 00	3 00
835	"	9 00	3	108	300 00	300 00	12 00	8 00
929	Day.....	10 50	1	182	220 00	224 00	18 00	7 50
1,041	"	12 00	.....	74	469 00	639 00	21 00	9 00
1,273	Both.....	9 00	4	44	400 00	236 00	18 00	9 00
1,278	"	10 50	8	52	445 00	255 00	15 00	4 50
1,314	Day.....	10 50	4	78	409 00	310 00	15 00	4 50
1,329	Both.....	15 00	7	154	385 00	232 00	**30 00	15 00
1,348	Day.....	12 00	3	163	290 00	285 00	18 00	6 00
1,357	Both.....	10 00	6	111	328 00	328 00	15 00	5 00
1,410	Piece.....	9 00	4	87	432 00	.....	12 00	8 00
1,473	Day.....	12 00	6	178	260 00	293 00	15 00	8 00
1,483	Both.....	9 00	5	183	275 00	.....	18 00	9 00
1,495	Day.....	13 50	1	49	543 00	543 00	18 00	4 50
1,517	"	9 00	6	100	312 00	442 00	12 00	3 00
1,601	"	12 00	1	128	360 00	881 00	21 00	9 00
1,630	"	13 50	.....	20	625 00	620 00	19 50	6 25
1,635	"	10 00	.....	35	455 00	455 00	8 00	.....

\* Farmer and carpenter. } Not in averages.  
 \*\* Foreman in 1872.

## AVERAGES. (CARPENTERS.)

Number of returns.....	41
Weekly wages.....	\$11 00
Lost time in year.....	95 days
Yearly earnings.....	\$401 00
Weekly earnings.....	7 81
Yearly expenses.....	397 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	16 36
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	5 36
Hours of labor per week.....	60

TABLE III.—PLANING MILLS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....			
138	2	2	4	\$8 00	\$6 00	\$1,120 00	50	240
351	4	3	7	10 00	7 00	3,000 00	25	297
356	15	5	20	13 25	12 00	12,500 00	.....	300
381	2	7	9	11 00	4 50	3,000 00	.....	292
386	2	2	4	9 00	6 00	1,848 00	25	308
479	4	13	17	12 00	9 00	12,000 00	25	225
483	5	4	9	7 50	6 00	2,150 00	50	210
509	15	60	75	12 00	10 00	37,000 00	20	276
542	.....	4	4	.....	6 00	840 00	.....	210
567	8	32	40	11 75	7 50	12,287 00	15	270
595	.....	3	3	.....	7 50	562 00	15	210
624	.....	2	2	.....	4 00	416 00	.....	308
773	17	22	39	12 00	8 00	9,416 00	.....	240

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	13
Number of skilled employes.....	74
Number of unskilled employes.....	159
Total number of employes.....	233
Average weekly wages, skilled workmen.....	\$11 59
Average weekly wages, unskilled workmen.....	8 47
Average days employment past year.....	260
Average reduction in wages since 1872.....	28 per cent.
Total wages paid for past year.....	\$36,139 00

## PLANING MILLS—EMPLOYES, RETURNS.

Five returns from employees in planing mills have been received. One is from a foreman who is employed steadily the whole year at \$21.00 per week. The other four, skilled employees, report as follows: Average weekly wages, \$11.32; average lost time in year, 59 days; average earnings in year, \$410.37; average expenses in year, \$419.25; average number in family, 5½; average weekly wages in 1872, \$19.50; average reduction in wages, \$8.18. Average hours of labor per week, 59.

TABLE IV.—BUILDERS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 — per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....			
280	2	.....	2	\$12 00	.....	.....	20	.....
231	4	12	16	10 50	\$7 50	.....	33½	156
284	.....	5	5	.....	7 00	.....	50	.....
324	25	2	27	13 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....
335	.....	4	4	.....	7 50	.....	15	.....
357	4	4	8	13 50	9 00	\$5,000 00	33	300
407	6	7	13	12 00	7 50	3,980 00	25	192
658	12	15	27	12 50	6 50	9,000 00	50	192
679	2	.....	2	12 50	.....	1,200 00	50	240
1,407	2	.....	2	12 00	.....	942 00	33	238
1,414	1	2	3	9 00	7 00	.....	.....	234

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	11
Number of skilled employees.....	58
Number of unskilled employees.....	51
Total number of employees.....	109
Weekly wages of skilled workmen .....	\$12 50
Weekly wages of unskilled workmen.....	7 31
Average days employment past year.....	22½
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	34 per cent.
Total wages paid for past year.....	\$20,120 00

TABLE V.—BRICKLAYERS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Day or piece work.	Wages per week....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year— by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year...	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 — per week.....
1	Day.....	\$13 75	6	111	\$450 00	\$450 00	\$25 00	\$11 25
71	Both.....	18 00	7	103	615 00	600 00	27 00	9 00
107	Hour.....	10 00	5	103	342 00	488 00	.....	.....
173	Day.....	16 50	.....	109	300 00	.....	27 00	10 50
181	Day.....	12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
238	Day.....	12 00	.....	134	348 00	256 00	.....	.....
241	Day.....	16 50	4	.....	400 00	375 00	27 50	11 00
248	Day.....	12 00	2	.....	850 00	400 00	.....	.....
249	Day.....	14 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
251	Day.....	16 50	.....	.....	469 00	470 00	.....	.....
259	Day.....	16 50	4	103	.....	422 00	23 00	6 50
262	Hour.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 50	13 50
263	Day.....	10 00	9	.....	520 00	200 00	20 00	10 00
270	Day.....	12 00	6	72	480 00	.....	30 00	18 00
278	Day.....	15 00	1	108	300 00	.....	.....	.....
657	Both.....	18 00	4	.....	.....	.....	30 00	12 00
1,297	Both.....	12 00	10	271	75 00	250 00	30 00	18 00
1,317	Day.....	15 00	1	96	540 00	.....	30 00	15 00
1,400	Both.....	9 00	4	241	100 00	200 00	18 00	9 00

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	19
Weekly wages.....	\$14 00
Lost time in year.....	181 days
Yearly earnings.....	\$377 00
Yearly expenses.....	373 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	26 41
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	12 41
Hours of labor per week.....	59
Weekly earnings.....	\$7 25

TABLE VI.—PAINTERS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 —per cent.....	Total days em- ployed in past year.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled..	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled..			
520	7	5	12	\$12 00	\$10 00	\$5,860 00	20	240
649	3	.....	3	13 50	.....	1,340 00	.....	231
657	4	2	6	12 00	.....	1,500 00	25	168
663	6	.....	6	9 00	.....	1,728 00	20	192
664	32	3	35	12 00	6 00	10,280 00	20	154
671	3	1	4	12 00	2 00	950 00	.....	150
819	1	1	2	13 00	8 00	800 00	15	227
862	3	1	4	12 00	6 00	1,800 00	20	257
1,786	2	.....	2	9 00	.....	693 00	33	231
584	50	5	55	12 00	8 00	25,000 00	25	284

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES. (PAINTERS.)

Total number of returns .....	10
Number of skilled workmen.....	111
Number of unskilled workmen.....	18
Total number of employes.....	129
Total wages paid past year.....	\$49,151 00
Weekly wages of skilled workmen.....	11 83
Weekly wages of unskilled workmen.....	6 88
Average days employed past year.....	205
Reduction in wages since 1872 .....	22 per cent.

TABLE VII.—PAINTERS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Wages per week.	Lost time in year —by days.....	Earnings for year.....	Expenses for year.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 —per week.....
30	\$18 50	78	\$426 00	\$426 00	\$21 00	\$7 50
31	7 50	6	383 00	383 00	.....	.....
32	9 00	160	222 00	800 00	80 00	21 00
36	12 00	182	252 00	.....	15 00	3 00
37	12 00	91	434 00	434 00	16 50	4 50
39	12 00	78	490 00	450 00	18 00	6 00
40	12 00	78	460 00	500 00	19 50	7 50
928	20 00	.....	500 00	.....	21 00	1 00
1,166	9 00	236	108 00	245 00	19 00	10 00
1,367	12 00	133	350 00	232 00	20 00	8 00
1,378	15 00	60	620 00	620 00	20 00	5 00
1,830	12 00	121	375 00	375 00	.....	.....

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns .....	12
Weekly wages.....	\$12 16
Lost time in year.....	111 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$382 00
Weekly earnings.....	7 85
Yearly expenses.....	396 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	20 00
Reduction since 1872.....	7 84
Hours of labor per week.....	60

TABLE VIII.—STONE CUTTERS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Wages per week.	Lost time in year —by days.....	Earnings for year.....	Expenses for year.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 —per week.....
43	\$13 50	164	\$528 00	\$414 00	\$30 00	\$16 30
47	15 00	78	585 00	450 00	27 00	12 00
49	15 00	52	640 00	300 00	27 00	12 00
52	15 00	78	575 00	575 00	24 00	9 00
54	13 00	182	273 00	500 00	24 00	11 00
55	12 00	91	424 00	445 00	22 50	10 50
56	15 00	130	445 00	500 00	18 00	8 00
60	15 00	90	515 00	545 00	27 00	12 00
61	10 00	52	426 00	500 00	12 00	2 00
62	15 00	78	575 00	573 00	26 50	13 50
64	15 00	104	506 00	408 00	28 00	13 00

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	11
Weekly wages.....	\$13 33
Lost time in year.....	83 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$503 00
Weekly earnings.....	9 67
Yearly expenses.....	437 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	24 36
Reduction since 1872.....	10 41
Hours of labor per week.....	59

## STONE CUTTERS—EMPLOYERS.

Of 13 blanks sent out to employers in the stone cutting trade, only five were returned. These five show a total of 120 employes; 77 skilled, at an average of \$13.30 wages per week, and 43 unskilled, at \$8.55 per week. The total wages paid for year amounts to \$55,340.00; total capital employed, \$28,000.00. The average reduction in wages since 1872 has been 25 per cent.; average employment in past year, 256 days; average weekly earnings for skilled men, \$10.91.



TABLE IX.—PLASTERERS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Wages per week...	No. in family.....	Lost time in year— by days.....	Total earnings for year.....	Total expenses for year.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
96	\$12 00	2	233	\$150 00	\$225 00	\$20 00	\$8 00
136	18 00	5	.....	.....	257 00	.....	.....
301	18 00	3	104	306 00	306 00	24 00	6 00
339	15 00	4	.....	.....	.....	21 00	6 00
451	18 00	2	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....
457	18 00	6	195	839 00	550 00	.....	.....
465	13 50	6	130	400 00	375 00	80 00	16 50
466	15 00	6	196	836 00	441 00	24 00	9 00
537	18 00	1	173	375 00	423 00	.....	.....
532	18 00	1	156	456 00	.....	24 00	6 00
541	18 00	6	154	462 00	800 00	22 50	4 50
543	18 00	4	153	460 00	544 00	12 00	.....
548	18 00	1	108	600 00	400 00	24 00	6 00
553	12 00	1	156	304 00	304 00	24 00	12 00
818	18 00	6	141	501 00	500 00	36 00	18 00
1,333	15 00	5	98	325 00	300 00	27 00	12 00
1,855	18 00	1	178	390 00	665 00	*45 00	27 00

\* Foreman in 1872—not in averages.

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	17
Weekly wages.....	\$16 50
Lost time in year.....	155 days
Yearly earnings.....	\$386 00
Yearly expenses.....	899 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	25 10
Reduction since 1872.....	8 60
Hours of labor per week.....	53
Weekly earnings.....	\$7 42

## PLASTERERS—EMPLOYERS.

Seven blanks were sent to plasterer bosses and four were returned, but none of them properly filled. The four who do report state wages are three dollars per day and that work is done only in the Spring and Fall—leaving nearly half the year idle. In some shops the work is done by the hour.

# The Iron Industries.

The general depression of the iron trade for the past few years has been heavily felt in Missouri, the same as elsewhere. Where the blast furnace, rolling mill and iron mine were the invigorating life of whole towns, these towns have of late become desolate, and their inhabitants gone into other occupations, or else wandered off elsewhere in search of work. The great iron industries of Phelps, Pulaski, Dent, Crawford, Franklin and other counties on the line of the Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, have been almost paralyzed. The blanks we sent to these counties have in most cases been returned, marked "out of blast," "not in operation," or "suspended."

Such returns as we received, although comparatively small in number, give a fair indication of the status of the iron trades. Late in the Fall of 1879, there came an astonishing revival in the iron trade of the country. How far this has affected Missouri we will be better able to note in next year's report.

TABLE X.—BLACKSMITHS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Day or piece work.	Wages per week...	No. in family.....	Lost time in year— by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year.	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
118	Day.....	\$13 50	.....	12	\$675 00	\$675 00	\$21 00	\$6 50
119	"	8 50	.....	48	874 00	500 00	15 00	6 50
120	"	8 90	.....	52	380 00	400 00	12 00	3 10
121	"	13 00	.....	88	587 00	520 00	.....	.....
144	"	12 00	1	.....	616 00	.....	.....	.....
294	"	10 50	3	164	250 00	435 00	16 50	6 00
506	Both.....	12 00	7	151	315 00	639 00	.....	.....
632	Piece.....	10 00	5	.....	520 00	.....	15 50	3 50
1,034	Day.....	7 50	3	52	320 00	275 00	12 00	4 50
1,190	"	15 00	4	30	705 00	600 00	21 00	6 00
1,257	Piece.....	\$30 00	9	15	1,485 00	1,000 00	19 25	.....
1,335	Day.....	12 00	5	58	500 00	495 00	15 00	3 00
1,453	Piece.....	12 00	4	58	500 00	600 00	12 00	.....
1,454	Day.....	4 00	1	12	200 00	175 00	15 00	11 00
1,732	"	6 25	1	68	800 00	300 00	.....	.....

\*Foreman—not in averages.

## AVERAGES. (BLACKSMITHS.)

Number of returns.....	15
Weekly wages.....	\$10 87
Lost time in year.....	61 days
Yearly earnings.....	\$446 00
Yearly expenses.....	468 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	15 30
Reduction since in 1872.....	4 98
Hours of labor per week.....	59
Weekly earnings.....	\$8 59

## BLACKSMITHS—EMPLOYERS.

Returns came in from twenty-one employers, each employing from one to three men. The shops reported are in the small towns, and show an average each of sixty-one hours labor per week; average wages, \$10.54 per week; average employment past year, 240 day. The average reduction in wages since 1872, equals twenty-three per cent. No report is given of the amount of capital employed.

TABLE XI—ENGINEERS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Wages per week.....	Hours of labor per week.....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year— by days.....	Earnings for year....	Expenses for year...	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
198	\$9 00	84	4	.....	\$468 00	.....	\$18 50	\$4 50
841	15 00	60	3	100	520 00	\$581 00	30 00	15 00
461	16 50	72	6	74	648 00	650 00	28 00	11 50
887	18 25	84	4	80	508 00	.....	30 00	16 75
920	12 00	66	.....	.....	620 00	620 00	18 00	6 00
1,843	14 00	60	3	4	720 00	897 00	21 00	7 00
1,355	18 00	69	4	32	598 00	555 00	18 00	5 00
1,869	13 50	72	3	4	698 00	290 00	18 00	4 50
1,730	9 00	60	6	74	351 00	500 00	12 00	3 00

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	9
Weekly wages.....	\$12 80
Lost time in year.....	53 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$568 44
Yearly expenses.....	513 28
Weekly wages in 1872.....	20 94
Reduction since 1872.....	8 14
Hours of labor per week.....	70
Weekly earnings.....	\$11 14

TABLE XII—IRON MINES, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Number in family..	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year...	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Weekly wages in 1879.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
900	66	1	92	\$180 00	\$180 00	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$5 00
901	66	1	200	90 00	.....	9 00	5 00	4 00
902	66	1	.....	260 00	260 00	9 00	5 00	4 00
907	66	2	154	115 00	429 00	12 00	4 50	7 50
1,212	60	2	90	250 00	252 00	12 00	6 90	5 10
985	65	6	58	275 00	275 00	12 00	6 60	5 40
936	66	1	168	154 00	274 00	9 00	6 60	2 40
937	60	1	107	225 00	.....	13 50	6 60	6 90
941	66	1	56	315 00	.....	14 00	7 50	6 50
959	66	1	138	170 00	.....	9 00	6 00	3 00
969	60	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
973	66	2	12	250 00	250 00	9 00	5 00	4 00
1,012	65	4	78	240 00	215 00	.....	6 60	.....
1,014	60	1	.....	275 00	.....	10 00	5 30	5 80
1,015	60	7	82	260 00	309 00	9 00	6 90	2 10
1,021	65	1	8	300 00	800 00	10 00	6 00	4 00
1,025	66	1	108	200 00	180 00	9 00	6 00	3 00
1,026	60	1	56	252 00	300 00	.....	6 00	.....
1,031	60	8	79	252 00	.....	10 50	6 60	5 10
1,033	60	1	56	252 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns .....	20
Weekly wages.....	\$5 66
Lost time in year.....	90 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$227 00
Yearly expenses.....	268 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	10 49
Reduction since 1872.....	4 88
Hours of labor per week.....	63½
Weekly earnings.....	\$4 42

TABLE XIII—IRON WORKS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	Business.	No. of employees.					Weekly wages.			
		Foremen .....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Boys .....	Total.....	Foremen.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Boys .....
873	Agricultural implements.....		7			7		\$9 00		
1,233	Agricultural implements.....		6			6		10 00		
1,222	Agricultural implements.....		8			8		5 00		
666	Boiler works.....		4	2		6		13 75	\$9 00	
508	Boiler works.....	1	15	4	6	26	\$18 00	13 50	8 00	\$8 00
120	Car wheels.....	1	20	12		33	12 00	12 00	12 00	
1,137	Blast furnace.....		16	410		426		10 00	6 00	
721	Freight cars.....	7	100	200	20	327	25 00	15 00	8 00	4 00
1,067	Iron mine.....	4	15	70		89	9 22	10 50	5 50	
1,031	Iron mine.....	4	10	76	10	100	9 00	7 50	6 00	3 60
23	Machine shop, etc.....	4	29	25	3	61	20 00	13 00	8 00	6 00
1,152	Machine shop, etc.....		19			19		9 50		
1,236	Machine shop, etc.....		25		3	28		10 00		
1,243	Machine shop, etc.....		6	6		12		13 50	9 00	
1,035	Machine shop, etc.....		1			1		7 00		
1,113	Rolling mill.....					200		14 60		
782	Saw works.....	1	15	10	3	29	20 00	17 00	9 00	5 00
1,381	Stove works.....					50				
1,336	Stove works.....		27			27		18 00		
1,340	Stove works.....		23	7		30				
1,342	Stove works.....		11	9		20		13 00	9 00	
1,327	Wire works.....		15	8		23		10 00	6 00	
35	Not classified.....	1			1	1				1 00

TABLE XIV.—IRON WORKS.

(SUMMARY.)

Business.	Number of establishments.....	Total number of employees.....	Average hours of labor per week.....	Average wages per week.....	Total wages paid for past year.....	Average reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....
Agricultural implements.....	3	21	60	\$7 76	\$6,258 00	
Blast furnace.....	1	426	73	6 15	32,000 00	
Boiler works.....	2	32	60	11 29	5,812 00	25
Car wheels.....	1	24	60	12 00	4,500 00	
Freight cars.....	1	337	60	9 95	61,294 00	
Iron mines.....	2	189	60	6 07	37,528 00	83
Machine shops, etc.....	6	122	60	10 05	53,967 00	
Rolling mill.....	1	200	60	14 62	85,000 00	
Saw works.....	1	29	54	13 10	13,000 00	
Stove works.....	4	127	60	13 93	71,724 00	20
Wire works.....	1	23	59	10 00	11,500 00	20
Not classified.....	1	1	60	1 00	50 00	

TABLE XV.—MACHINISTS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week.	No. in family.....	Lost time in year —by days.....	Earnings for year.	Expenses for year.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 —per week.....
14	60	\$14 00	7	30	\$680 00	\$680 00	\$21 00	\$7 00
26	70	15 00	6	.....	780 00	780 00	15 00	.....
192	48	10 80	.....	.....	562 00	568 00	16 80	6 00
186	48	9 60	.....	5	485 00	300 00	12 00	2 40
187	48	10 80	5	10	536 00	538 00	18 00	9 20
188	54	9 45	.....	26	444 00	444 00	21 50	12 05
189	48	10 70	6	.....	559 00	560 00	19 00	9 30
190	48	9 60	4	.....	499 00	499 00	.....	.....
334	60	13 50	2	.....	702 00	545 00	18 00	4 50
741	60	15 00	8	24	620 00	695 00	18 75	3 75
1,556	60	20 00	1	20	960 00	500 00	.....	.....
1,739	60	18 00	2	20	625 00	284 00	17 00	4 00
1,740	60	18 00	1	26	846 00	.....	.....	.....
1,747	65	12 00	2	78	460 00	300 00	18 00	6 00
1,757	60	13 50	5	.....	688 00	.....	15 00	1 50
1,765	60	21 00	5	.....	1,860 00	1,305 00	22 00	1 00
1,793	60	13 25	3	.....	689 00	689 00	28 85	15 60

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	17
Weekly wages.....	\$13 48
Lost time in year.....	26½ days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$672 68
Weekly earnings.....	13 08
Yearly expenses.....	566 80
Weekly wages in 1872.....	18 30
Reduction since 1872.....	4 82
Hours of labor per week.....	57

TABLE XVI.—STOVE FOUNDRIES, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Occupations.	Wages per week.	No. in family.....	Lost time in year —by days.....	Earnings for year.	Expenses for year.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 —per week.....
192	Stove fitter.....	\$12 60	3	56	\$529 00	.....	.....	.....
193	Stove moulder.....	12 00	.....	142	832 00	\$350 00	\$20 00	\$8 00
194	Stove moulder.....	14 00	4	104	476 00	400 00	18 00	4 00
195	Stove moulder.....	12 00	.....	78	460 00	500 00	18 00	6 00
312	Stove moulder.....	9 00	1	108	300 00	325 00	.....	.....
330	Pattern maker.....	14 00	1	78	537 00	334 00	30 00	16 00
512	Pattern maker.....	13 50	2	130	400 00	476 00	19 50	6 00
1,799	Chipper.....	11 00	4	38	495 00	393 00	18 00	7 00
	Averages.....	\$12 26	.....	91	\$441 00	\$396 00	\$20 58	\$8 32

## Manufactures.

Under this head is included all indoor occupations that have made returns; they are arranged in alphabetical order, and are an index to the manufacturing industries of the State. Year by year Missouri is becoming the home of new manufacturing interests, and the past half century has witnessed their marvelous development to the surprise and admiration of the world. We can but feebly paint the extensiveness of various occupations in our State, but the following tables plainly disclose how far the workingmen have been benefited by this advancement:

TABLE XVII.—BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	Number of employees.						Weekly wages.					
	Foremen.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Women.....	Boys .....	Total.....	Foremen.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Women.....	Boys.....	
50	1	10	7	.....	5	23	\$20 00	\$10 00	\$7 50	.....	\$5 00	
51	4	20	.....	10	24	58	25 00	10 60	.....	\$4 00	6 00	
222	.....	3	2	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
223	2	15	13	8	5	43	15 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	
1,453	.....	80	45	27	7	159	.....	10 00	8 00	.....	.....	
1,458	.....	42	.....	20	.....	62	.....	11 50	.....	6 00	.....	

## SUMMARY.

Number of foremen.....	7
Number of skilled men.....	170
Number of unskilled men.....	67
Number of women.....	67
Number of boys.....	41
Total employees.....	365
Average days employment past year.....	174
Total wages paid past year.....	\$91,291 00
Weekly wages of foremen.....	21 42
Weekly wages of skilled men.....	10 10
Weekly wages of unskilled men.....	7 93
Weekly wages of women.....	5 33
Weekly wages of boys.....	5 82
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	10 per cent.

TABLE XVIII.—BREWERIES, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....	Hours of labor per week.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....				
1,346	1	4	5	\$12 50	\$8 50	\$2,000 00	.....	Full time.	60
1,347	14	43	57	16 60	9 30	45,550 00	.....	"	95
1,348	15	45	60	15 00	13 50	43,000 00	.....	"	105
1,366	11	29	40	20 00	17 07	37,180 00	.....	"	90
1,418	9	24	33	20 00	17 70	32,800 00	.....	"	60
1,419	16	5	21	15 75	15 00	16,721 00	.....	"	95



## TOTALS AND AVERAGES. (BREWERIES.)

Total number of returns.....	6
Number of skilled men.....	63
Number of unskilled men.....	150
Total number of employes.....	213
Total wages paid past year.....	\$177,251 00
Weekly wages, skilled workmen.....	17 00
Weekly wages, unskilled workmen.....	13 56
Average days employment past year.....	.....
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	— per cent.

TABLE XIX.—BRUSHES AND BROOMS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employes.					Weekly wages.				Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....
	Foremen.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Boys.....	Total.....	Foremen.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Boys.....			
18	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	\$5 00	.....	\$2,600 00	10	240
34	1	3	3	6	13	\$14 00	\$14 00	7 00	\$3 00	.....	.....	.....
87	1	5	6	6	18	15 00	10 00	3 00	2 00	2,800 00	25	240
63	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
204	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6 00	.....	.....	621 00	.....	264
213	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8 00	.....	204 00	.....	168
218	1	2	1	1	5	8 00	7 00	6 00	2 50	.....	.....	228
237	1	2	2	2	7	.....	5 00	5 00	2 00	900 00	.....	300

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Number of foremen.....	4
Number of skilled men.....	14
Number of unskilled men.....	29
Number of boys.....	15
Total employes.....	62
Total wages for past year.....	\$7,125 00
Weekly wages of foremen.....	12 33
Weekly wages of skilled men.....	9 14
Weekly wages of unskilled men.....	4 84
Weekly wages of boys.....	2 43
Average days employment in past year.....	2 02
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	12½ per cent.

TABLE XX.—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per ct.	Total days employ- ed in past year...
	Skilled.....	Unskilled....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled....			
297	10	5	15	\$10 50	\$5 50	\$6,800 00	.....	302
482	5	2	7	15 00	2 00	.....	20	204
487	8	4	12	10 50	6 00	.....	.....	308
505	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
610	5	.....	5	18 00	.....	3,000 00	20	276
618	2	.....	2	12 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	250
618	8	1	4	7 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....
1,042	24	8	32	12 00	4 00	13,000 00	25	244
1,045	20	.....	20	10 00	.....	8,166 00	15	245
1,049	2	.....	2	12 00	.....	1,248 00	.....	808
1,051	48	.....	48	12 00	.....	15,000 00	20	216
1,060	1	1	2	10 00	4 00	728 00	.....	808
1,061	6	.....	6	18 00	.....	5,616 00	.....	308
1,062	60	4	64	10 00	7 00	5,000 00	25	48
1,066	8	.....	8	10 00	.....	3,500 00	20	282
1,169	4	3	7	12 00	8 50	2,500 00	5	204
1,171	.....	1	1	.....	8 00	156 00	20	808
1,191	6	.....	6	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	252
1,197	4	.....	4	8 00	.....	1,664 00	10	808
1,370	135	12	147	7 00	6 00	52,680 00	.....	805
1,088	5	.....	5	10 50	.....	2,808 00	.....	308

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	21
Number of skilled men.....	358
Number of unskilled men.....	41
Total employees.....	394
Weekly wages, skilled men.....	\$11 10
Weekly wages, unskilled men.....	5 11
Average days employment past year.....	258
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	18 per cent
Total wages paid past year.....	\$125,966 00

TABLE XXI.—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Wages per week....	No. in family.....	Time lost in the year—by days.....	Earnings for year..	Expenses for year..	Wages per week in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week .....
30	\$7 50	1	52	\$320 00	\$300 00	.....	.....
47	14 00	5	94	500 00	472 00	\$15 00	\$1 00
282	12 00	5	.....	618 00	500 00	15 00	3 00
431	8 50	1	8	433 00	327 00	12 00	3 50
607	9 00	10	.....	275 00	.....	15 00	6 00
640	9 00	1	.....	462 00	.....	15 00	6 00
1,868	9 00	5	8	450 00	330 00	18 00	9 00
1,694	9 00	3	.....	468 00	388 00	17 00	8 00
123	*19 25	*5	*26	*905 00	*350 00	*22 25	*3 00
124	8 00	1	130	237 00	.....	.....	.....
125	9 00	3	24	426 00	426 00	13 00	3 00
126	9 00	4	6	459 00	.....	4 00	.....
127	12 00	3	52	532 00	400 00	25 00	13 00
1,376	14 00	6	284	183 00	273 00	18 00	4 00

\*Foreman; not in averages.

## AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	14
Weekly wages.....	\$10 00
Lost time in year.....	67 days
Yearly earnings.....	\$412 00
Yearly expenses.....	374 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	15 09
Reduction since 1872.....	5 09
Hours of labor per week.....	60
Weekly earnings.....	\$7 92

TABLE XXII.—CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employes.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per ct.	Total days employ- ed in past year....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled ...			
414	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
418	23	5	27	\$10 00	.....	.....	20	812
420	20	1	21	5 00	\$8 00	\$4,760 00	15	210
422	9	.....	9	12 00	.....	6,500 00	.....	302
428	6	.....	6	8 00	.....	2,496 00	.....	308
435	10	25	35	12 00	7 50	18,174 00	25	308
438	5	.....	5	10 00	.....	2,756 00	.....	308
439	1	.....	1	7 50	.....	360 00	.....	240
449	2	.....	2	10 00	.....	1,040 00	50	308
460	6	4	10	5 00	5 00	2,400 00	.....	296
493	12	2	14	10 00	3 00	6,764 00	.....	308
499	4	2	6	12 00	6 50	3,000 00	.....	308
1,379	4	.....	4	10 00	.....	2,080 00	.....	308

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	13
Number of skilled men.....	113
Number of unskilled men.....	39
Total employes.....	152
Weekly wages, skilled men.....	\$9 50
Weekly wages, unskilled men.....	6 88
Average days employment past year.....	298
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	21½ per ct.
Total wages paid past year.....	\$50,330 00

TABLE XXIII.—CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, EMPLOYES.

No of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week....	No. in family .....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year..	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 — per week .....
86	78	\$10 00	4	52	\$426 00	\$560 00	\$20 00	\$10 00
88	60	8 00	12	78	306 00	416 00	16 50	8 50
89	60	10 00	1	78	383 00	400 00	16 00	6 00
90	60	10 00	1	78	383 00	405 00	13 00	3 00
92	60	8 00	1	52	341 00	250 00	8 00	.....
93	60	8 00	4	52	341 00	400 00	12 00	4 00
94	50	6 00	.....	78	230 00	200 00	9 00	8 00
95	42	13 50	4	.....	702 00	700 00	15 00	1 50
97	60	9 00	.....	78	345 00	345 00	14 00	5 00
98	60	6 50	1	72	246 00	800 00	13 00	6 50
99	60	9 00	3	52	354 00	354 00	8 00	.....
100	60	8 00	1	26	376 00	376 00	12 00	4 00
101	60	9 00	.....	36	408 00	350 00	12 00	3 00
102	58	7 00	1	52	299 00	.....	.....	.....
105	60	10 00	2	78	383 00	470 00	22 00	12 00
201	58	6 50	1	56	300 00	300 00	12 00	5 50
203	57	10 00	1	.....	520 00	.....	.....	.....
204	58	13 00	2	.....	676 00	555 00	18 00	5 00
206	72	8 00	1	73	312 00	437 00	9 50	1 50
214	65	13 50	1	.....	702 00	300 00	.....	.....
219	72	9 00	5	40	400 00	400 00	20 00	11 00
220	60	10 00	1	.....	520 00	.....	.....	.....
221	60	13 00	6	102	450 00	350 00	23 00	10 00
224	60	9 00	.....	.....	400 00	.....	12 00	3 00
226	58	8 00	6	146	216 00	750 00	15 00	7 00
227	57	9 00	1	78	345 00	345 00	.....	.....
229	60	8 50	6	97	300 00	.....	.....	.....
364	57	10 00	1	12	500 00	.....	17 00	7 00
365	58	11 00	10	78	421 00	700 00	15 00	4 00
367	60	9 00	1	.....	468 00	468 00	18 00	9 00
368	60	10 00	2	24	480 00	480 00	18 00	8 00
375	70	8 00	4	.....	416 00	308 00	.....	.....
376	48	6 00	2	20	288 00	208 00	6 00	.....
377	60	12 00	4	58	500 00	500 00	20 00	8 00
378	75	7 50	1	168	180 00	334 00	14 00	6 50
379	72	9 00	1	81	416 00	423 00	18 00	9 00
924	60	9 00	6	42	400 00	500 00	.....	.....
1,341	70	9 00	4	78	345 00	500 00	20 00	12 00
1,582	55	13 00	9	.....	676 00	876 00	20 00	7 00
1,583	56	13 00	5	77	500 00	518 00	19 00	6 00
1,584	56	12 00	4	2	612 00	655 00	20 00	8 00
1,587	56	11 00	7	50	473 00	400 00	20 00	9 00
1,593	48	12 00	1	33	550 00	289 00	20 00	8 00
1,696	56	11 00	4	18	539 00	539 00	16 00	5 00
1,608	48	5 00	1	248	50 00	.....	8 00	3 00
1,604	60	10 00	4	12	500 00	500 00	12 00	2 00
1,623	54	6 00	10	58	250 00	300 00	15 00	9 00
1,624	50	5 00	1	120	160 00	225 00	.....	.....
1,630	60	8 00	1	48	352 00	342 00	.....	.....
1,741	54	8 00	1	65	323 00	300 00	11 00	3 00
1,745	60	7 00	1	156	200 00	350 00	9 00	2 00
1,803	60	6 00	1	65	243 00	400 00	11 00	6 00

TABLE XXIII.—CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, EMPLOYES.—Concluded.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week. ...	No. in family .....	Lost time in year — by days.. ...	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year..	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 — per week.....
1,804	48	\$6 00	1	78	\$230 00	.....	.....	.....
1,806	48	8 00	4	78	227 00	\$300 00	.....	.....
1,807	50	8 00	1	154	207 00	207 00	.....	.....
1,808	57	10 00	1	138	290 00	280 00	\$15 00	\$5 00
1,809	50	4 00	1	52	172 00	280 00	.....	.....
1,810	60	5 00	1	136	144 00	202 00	.....	.....
1,811	55	7 00	5	93	250 00	250 00	15 00	8 00
1,812	60	10 00	1	176	300 00	280 00	14 00	4 00
1,821	60	8 00	4	12	400 00	555 00	14 00	6 00
1,823	60	8 00	7	46	350 00	500 00	10 50	2 50
1,824	58	9 00	3	108	301 00	323 00	10 00	1 00
1,825	50	8 00	1	12	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
1,826	58	8 00	6	12	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
1,827	53	3 50	1	98	123 00	250 00	14 00	10 50
1,828	58	8 00	6	12	400 00	400 00	10 00	2 00
1,829	48	5 00	5	.....	260 00	.....	.....	.....
1,834	60	5 50	3	11	276 00	303 00	11 50	6 00
1,835	50	6 00	4	48	260 00	271 00	.....	.....

## AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	71
Weekly wages.....	\$8 50
Lost time in year.....	69 days
Yearly earnings.....	\$372 00
Yearly expenses.....	406 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	14 63
Reduction since 1872.....	6 13
Hours of labor per week.....	58
Weekly earnings.....	\$7 15

TABLE XXIV.—CLOTHIERS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week..	No. in family.....	Lost time in year —by days.....	Earnings for year.	Expenses for year.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 —per week.....
29	80	\$12 00	5	120	\$375 00	\$534 00	\$15 00	\$3 00
656	85	12 00	1	104	340 00	340 00	.....	.....
1,044	75	9 00	6	42	400 00	700 00	13 50	4 50
1,045	72	8 00	6	.....	416 00	725 00	12 00	4 00
1,046	80	15 00	4	88	550 00	450 00	18 00	3 00
1,047	85	12 00	4	133	350 00	434 00	.....	.....
1,048	90	9 00	6	78	345 00	500 00	16 00	7 00
1,064	84	13 00	4	146	350 00	360 00	18 00	5 00
1,573	60	5 00	5	.....	260 00	.....	12 00	7 00
1,575	66	9 00	1	.....	468 00	.....	.....	.....
1,576	78	11 00	1	.....	572 00	.....	.....	.....
1,577	72	15 00	6	116	480 00	485 00	22 00	7 00
1,709	72	12 00	6	55	506 00	452 00	15 00	3 00

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	13
Weekly wages.....	\$10 76
Lost time in year.....	98 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$416 00
Weekly earnings.....	8 00
Yearly expenses.....	498 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	15 72
Reduction since 1872.....	4 96
Hours of labor per week.....	76

## CLOTHIERS—EMPLOYERS.

From this trade, eight employers' blanks were returned to the Bureau; these eight report a total of 18 employes; average weekly wages, \$7.33. The hours of labor per week, 63; days employed in past year, 227; total wages paid past year, \$3,550; total capital employed, \$10,600.

TABLE XXV.—COOPERS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week.	Lost time in year —by days.....	Earnings for year.	Expenses for year.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 —per week.....
106	60	\$8 00	76	\$288 00	\$322 00	\$15 00	\$7 00
107	50	7 00	52	298 00	308 00	.....	.....
108	65	7 00	78	268 00	300 00	18 00	10 00
109	55	5 00	91	180 00	225 00	.....	.....
111	53	6 00	104	204 00	.....	.....	.....
112	50	6 00	78	280 00	.....	.....	.....
113	54	5 50	78	211 00	211 00	.....	.....
114	54	7 00	56	294 00	200 00	18 00	11 00
115	54	3 50	152	91 00	.....	.....	.....
116	45	8 00	78	306 00	306 00	12 00	4 00
430	60	8 00	.....	416 00	416 00	15 00	7 00
432	60	7 50	.....	390 00	350 00	10 00	2 50
433	54	12 00	104	400 00	469 00	16 50	4 50
437	60	9 00	24	432 00	368 00	14 00	5 00
441	70	12 00	152	312 00	270 00	15 00	3 00
1,164	60	7 00	.....	364 00	168 00	12 00	5 00

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	16
Weekly wages.....	\$7 40
Lost time in year.....	86 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$292 00
Weekly earnings.....	5 61
Yearly expenses.....	301 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	14 83
Reduction since 1872.....	7 43
Hours of labor per week.....	56½

## COOPERS—EMPLOYERS.

Seven employers in the cooper trade filled out blanks and returned them. These report a total of 111 men, skilled and unskilled. The average weekly wages is \$5.57; the total wages paid past year amounts to \$23,802. Total capital employed, \$23,300. The average reduction in wages since 1872, is 33 per cent.; time employed in past year, 231 days; average hours of labor per week, 64.



TABLE XXVI.—COTTON AND WOOLEN FACTORIES,  
EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Number of employees.					Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....
		Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Women and girls.....	Boys.....	Total.....			
71	66	3	2	2	1	8	.....	.....	164
78	60	7	7	4	3	21	\$3,000 00	83½	264
159	60	2	2	.....	.....	4	2,496 00	25	308
519	60	4	10	30	2	46	25,000 00	15	300
549	.....	6	.....	8	.....	9	2,000 00	40	208
587	63	11	17	84	47	159	100,000 00	29½	251
679	65	3	9	8	9	24	7,839 00	10	308
682	60	5	17	11	3	36	3,700 00	15	264
684	60	3	4	2	2	11	800 00	35	168
772	52	.....	.....	5	.....	5	240 00	.....	808
1,311	60	40	.....	22	.....	62	50,000 00	.....	240
1,315	60	3	7	3	2	15	1,500 00	25	204
1,314	60	10	.....	.....	.....	10	2,460 00	.....	216
1,316	60	12	.....	2	3	17	550 00	.....	120
1,353	67	36	10	94	10	150	36,000 00	10	300
1,356	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	45,000 00	30	240
1,378	60	.....	.....	.....	1	1	150 00	.....	308

TABLE XXVII.—COTTON AND WOOLEN FACTORIES.  
(SUMMARY.)

Occupations.	Total number of employees.	Average weekly wages.	Hours of labor per week.	Remarks.
Foremen.....	9	\$16 75	54	Wages from \$13.50 to \$25 00.
Skilled.....	136	9 88	63	Wages from 9.00 to 17.50.
Unskilled.....	85	6 63	63	Wages from 5 00 to 12.00.
Girls over 13.....	241	4 13	63	Wages from 4.00 to 5 00.
Girls under 13.....	24	2 75	60	Wages from 2.00 to 3.00.
Boys over 14.....	68	3 15	62	Wages from 2.60 to 6.00.
Boys under 14.....	15	2 50	60	Wages from 2.00 to 3.00.
Not classified.....	320	3 65	66	.....

TABLE XXVIII.—FLOUR MILLS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 — per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....	Hours of labor per week.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....				
103	3	14	17	\$20 00	\$12 00	\$11,856 00	.....	308	72
104	14	2	16	14 80	9 00	8,695 00	.....	228	71
110	15	6	21	16 40	10 50	16,068 00	.....	303	66
117	2	2	4	12 00	6 00	1,872 00	.....	308	132
135	3	5	8	11 00	6 00	2,709 00	.....	258	60
143	1	.....	1	8 00	.....	200 00	.....	150	60
146	2	.....	2	9 25	.....	610 00	.....	195	60
149	3	1	4	10 00	6 00	1,200 00	.....	199	65
152	6	5	11	12 00	6 00	5,260 00	25	308	63
157	2	1	3	8 00	8 00	800 00	25	200	60
165	6	5	11	15 00	9 75	7,215 00	.....	308	66
166	6	5	11	20 00	9 25	8,644 00	.....	308	72
169	2	5	7	10 00	6 00	2,700 00	10	308	66
197	2	17	19	20 00	9 00	8,437 00	10	262	66
206	10	3	13	10 00	9 50	6,682 00	3	308	72
234	2	6	8	8 00	8 00	3,328 00	.....	308	72
540	1	1	2	9 00	7 50	858 00	.....	308	.....
566	.....	1	1	.....	6 00	312 00	.....	308	72
648	2	1	3	10 50	5 00	1,070 00	.....	270	60
846	3	.....	3	7 50	.....	980 00	.....	240	42

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	20
Number of skilled men.....	85
Number of unskilled men.....	80
Total employees.....	165
Weekly wages, skilled men.....	\$11 21
Weekly wages, unskilled men.....	8 88
Days employment past year.....	267
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	10 per cent.
Total wages paid for past year.....	\$59,496 00

TABLE XXIX.—FLOUR MILLS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year...	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....
845	72	\$18 00	3	12	\$900 00	\$425 00	\$15 00	.....
846	72	18 00	8	12	900 00	600 00	24 00	\$6 00
1,364	72	10 00	6	24	480 00	180 00	10 00	.....
1,406	60	4 50	6	.....	234 00	275 00	.....	.....
1,408	90	7 50	5	72	300 00	140 00	10 00	2 50
1,530	66	7 00	11	.....	364 00	364 00	10 00	3 00
1,693	66	18 85	6	.....	720 00	592 00	15 00	1 35
1,719	72	7 50	4	188	150 00	175 00	6 00	.....

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	8
Weekly wages.....	\$10 79
Lost time in year.....	61 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$506 00
Weekly earnings.....	9 69
Yearly expenses.....	344 00
Weekly wages since 1872.....	12 85
Reduction since 1872.....	2 06
Hours of labor per week.....	71.

TABLE XXX.—FURNITURE, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....			
245	2	2	4	\$7 00	\$6 00	\$1,000 00	50	308
362	.....	1	1	.....	4 50	.....	50	308
515	75	90	165	12 00	9 00	50,000 00	15	216
1,278	12	23	35	12 00	7 50	13,000 00	50	308
1,285	52	9	61	11 80	9 00	35,000 00	10	308
1,287	96	.....	96	11 00	.....	53,856 00	.....	308
1,296	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	25,000 00	10	264
1,303	24	.....	24	16 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	308
1,464	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	13,456 00	27	264

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	9
Number of skilled men.....	261
Number of unskilled men.....	125
Total number of employees.....	460
Total wages paid for past year.....	\$211,312 00
Weekly wages of skilled men.....	11 82
Weekly wages of unskilled men.....	8 64
Average days employment past year.....	273
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	18 per cent.

TABLE XXXI.—FURNITURE, EMPLOYEES.

No. of blank.....	Day or piece work.	Wages per week....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year...	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per ct.	Hours of labor per week.....
51	Day.....	\$23 00	5	.....	\$1,190 00	\$1,091 00	.....	.....	60
171	“	10 00	4	54	430 00	400 00	\$12 00	\$2 00	60
848	Piece.....	10 00	2	90	370 00	318 00	13 50	3 50	60
886	Day.....	10 00	9	72	400 00	600 00	.....	.....	60
979	Piece.....	9 00	5	.....	462 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,004	“	11 00	2	42	495 00	453 00	.....	.....	60
1,306	Both.....	6 00	5	2	306 00	376 00	12 00	6 00	72
1,409	Day.....	6 00	8	33	275 00	.....	.....	.....	60
1,633	Piece.....	15 00	7	.....	780 00	650 00	24 00	9 00	60

## AVERAGES. (FURNITURE.)

Number of returns.....	9
Weekly wages.....	\$9 62
Lost time in year.....	49 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$439 75
Weekly earnings.....	8 45
Yearly expenses.....	468 16
Weekly wages in 1872.....	15 37
Reduction since 1872.....	5 75
Hours of labor per week.....	61½

TABLE XXXII.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled .....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....			
292	21	3	24	\$12 00	\$7 50	\$10,421 00	5	216
317	5	1	6	10 00	7 50	2,400 00	.....	249
592	20	.....	20	15 00	.....	6,950 00	.....	169
801	.....	2	2	.....	8 00	578 00	.....	216
803	6	.....	6	13 33	.....	7,500 00	25	308
819	11	3	14	14 20	12 20	10,000 00	.....	308
823	160	10	170	7 50	7 00	62,000 00	10	294

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	7
Number of skilled men.....	223
Number of unskilled men.....	19
Total number of employees.....	242
Total wages paid past year.....	\$99,847 00
Weekly wages, skilled men.....	9 05
Weekly wages, unskilled men.....	8 00
Average days employment in past year.....	234
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	9½ per cent.

TABLE XXXIII.—HARNES AND SADDLERY, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor, per week.....	Wages per week....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year.	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
81	58	\$8 00	.....	26	\$376 00	\$376 00	\$12 00	\$4 00
82	58	7 50	.....	61	403 00	312 00	7 50	.....
83	60	11 00	.....	26	517 00	375 00	15 00	4 00
84	60	12 00	.....	78	420 00	420 00	17 50	5 50
85	58	7 00	.....	104	238 00	300 00	.....	.....
86	60	7 50	3	100	260 00	328 00	18 00	11 50
199	60	10 00	8	102	340 00	340 00	15 00	5 00
350	84	12 00	2	.....	624 00	586 00	.....	.....
354	58	10 50	1	132	315 10	324 00	.....	.....
356	66	9 00	6	72	360 00	360 00	.....	.....
357	60	12 00	3	68	480 00	560 00	12 00	.....
447	66	9 00	2	121	280 00	350 00	12 00	3 00
459	60	10 00	2	49	432 00	442 00	.....	.....
481	60	7 50	1	108	260 00	260 00	12 00	4 50
483	72	9 00	1	6	453 00	258 00	12 00	3 00
487	60	9 00	1	.....	468 00	.....	.....	.....
488	84	8 00	1	104	272 00	.....	.....	.....
500	84	10 00	9	26	453 00	.....	.....	.....
507	58	7 50	3	36	338 00	676 00	.....	.....
537	60	15 00	4	249	148 00	322 00	11 00	4 00
538	60	8 00	1	104	272 00	275 00	.....	.....
539	30	10 00	4	164	240 00	368 00	8 00	2 00
551	54	12 00	2	.....	624 00	586 00	.....	.....
558	59	10 00	4	12	500 00	700 00	21 00	11 00
559	60	12 00	6	.....	624 00	465 00	16 00	4 00
561	60	12 00	3	30	556 00	291 00	12 00	.....
562	60	9 00	2	35	425 00	334 00	12 00	3 00
566	60	12 00	1	100	416 00	.....	8 00	4 00
570	59	12 00	3	144	528 00	624 00	20 00	8 00
583	50	9 00	8	52	384 00	650 00	13 00	4 00
1,249	60	8 00	3	83	300 00	265 00	9 00	1 00
1,350	.....	.....	8	.....	250 00	250 00	.....	.....

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	32
Weekly wages.....	\$9 24
Lost time in year.....	83 days.
Yearly earnings.....	\$379 00
Weekly earnings.....	7 28
Yearly expenses.....	399 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	13 09
Reduction since 1872.....	3 85
Hours of labor per week.....	64

TABLE XXXIV.—NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	Capital invested.	Number of employees.					Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....
		Skilled men.	Unskilled..	Women.....	Boys.....	Total.....			
6	\$2,000 00	6	10	1	7	24	.....	.....	308
288	3,800 00	6	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	308
643	70,000 00	58	.....	20	16	94	.....	10	308
763	2,000 00	.....	.....	3	2	5	\$900 00	.....	308
853	50,000 00	16	18	7	11	52	16,000 00	20	308
854	5,000 00	5	8	.....	2	10	1,400 00	.....	78
859	1,000 00	2	1	.....	1	4	1,500 00	40	308
1,012	7,000 00	6	1	.....	3	10	3,000 00	.....	308
1,013	.....	22	10	.....	2	34	17,264 00	25	308
1,017	20,000 00	69	4	.....	4	77	55,000 00	30	308
1,018	40,000 00	34	.....	.....	4	38	35,000 00	25	308
1,020	2,000 00	7	.....	.....	4	11	8,000 00	.....	308
1,021	2,500 00	5	.....	3	3	11	2,925 00	.....	308
1,022	7,000 00	4	4	.....	2	10	3,978 00	.....	308
1,026	4,000 00	5	.....	.....	7	12	3,500 00	25	308
1,102	10,000 00	3	1	.....	3	7	3,000 00	25	308
1,003	600 00	2	.....	.....	1	3	400 00	50	308
1,110	20,000 00	40	.....	20	.....	60	18,000 00	.....	308
1,141	8,000 00	8	.....	.....	6	14	4,160 00	.....	308
1,374	6,000 00	5	1	5	3	14	.....	.....	308
1,484	20,000 00	17	3	.....	12	32	16,146 00	.....	.....

TABLE XXXV.—NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING, EMPLOYERS.

(SUMMARY.)

Occupations.	Number employed	Average weekly wages.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Remarks.
Foremen.....	11	\$21 18	60	Wages from \$18 00 to \$23 00
Compositors.....	82	10 23	55	“ 10 00 to 16 75
Pressmen.....	22	11 18	60	“ 10 00 to 15 00
Business department.....	37	15 05	65	“ 5 00 to 18 00
Editors and reporters.....	20	19 60	71	“ 11 50 to 23 00
Carriers, (boys).....	34	1 38	12	“ 1 00 to 3 00
Boys.....	71	4 77	58	“ 2 00 to 6 00
Girls.....	28	4 41	59	“ 3 00 to 5 00
Job printers.....	99	11 40	60	“ 6 00 to 18 00
Not classified.....	103	7 20	58	.....

TABLE XXXVI.—NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Occupations.	Wages per week.	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year.	Expenses for year.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
161	Compositor.....	\$13 50	104	\$459 00	\$459 00	\$30 00	\$16 50
163	“.....	13 50	74	526 00	.....	24 00	10 50
164	“.....	18 00	80	624 00	800 00	18 00	.....
167	“.....	27 50	50	1,182 00	600 00	30 00	2 50
168	“.....	18 00	36	828 00	900 00	22 00	4 00
170	“.....	21 00	156	878 00	800 00	12 00	.....
261	“.....	12 50	.....	650 00	500 00	22 00	9 50
281	“.....	15 00	.....	780 00	292 00	25 00	10 00
604	“.....	12 00	58	500 00	500 00	20 00	8 00
605	“.....	18 00	132	550 00	555 00	30 00	12 00
1,429	“.....	22 00	89	1,000 00	.....	36 00	14 00
1,481	“.....	21 00	.....	1,092 00	1,000 00	21 00	.....
424	Job printer.....	18 00	.....	924 00	450 00	20 00	2 00
1,325	“.....	6 00	.....	308 00	265 00	11 00	5 00
1,366	“.....	9 00	38	405 00	341 00	.....	.....
1,628	“.....	16 00	168	884 00	894 00	18 00	2 00
1,796	“.....	8 00	121	250 00	.....	.....	.....
565	Pressman.....	7 50	12	375 00	834 00	4 00	.....
1,842	“.....	8 00	.....	924 00	616 00	.....	.....

TABLE XXXVII.—NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING EMPLOYES.

(AVERAGES.)

No. of returns.....	Occupations.	Wages per week...	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year.	Expenses for year.	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
12	Compositors.....	\$17 66	81	\$714 00	\$540 00	\$24 16	\$6 50
5	Job printers.....	11 40	109	437 00	437 00	16 33	4 93
2	Pressmen.....	12 75	12	649 00	475 00	.....	.....



TABLE XXXVIII.—POTTERIES AND STONEWARE, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	Number of employes.					Weekly wages.				Hours of labor per week.....	Time employed in year—by days....
	Foremen.....	Skilled men.....	Unskilled men.....	Boys.....	Total.....	Foremen.....	Skilled men.....	Unskilled men.....	Boys.....		
686	1	5	8	.....	9	.....	\$12 00	\$3 00	.....	60	240
702	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	10 00	.....	.....	60	308
812	1	4	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	308
813	1	1	1	1	4	\$15 00	15 00	4 00	\$2 50	72	294
814	1	5	5	4	14	.....	12 00	.....	2 75	60	102
815	1	10	4	1	13	.....	15 00	9 00	6 00	60	308
816	1	5	.....	.....	6	25 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	308
886	1	12	22	8	38	2 00	10 00	7 50	5 00	60	308

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Number of foremen.....	7
Number of skilled men.....	44
Number of unskilled men.....	38
Number of boys.....	16
Total employes.....	99
Weekly wages, foremen.....	\$20 00
Weekly wages, skilled men.....	11 35
Weekly wages, unskilled men.....	7 18
Weekly wages, boys.....	8 77
Average days employment past year.....	270
Hours of labor per week.....	60½

TABLE XXXIX.—TOBACCO WORKS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	No. of employes.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per ct.	Total days employ- ed in past year..
	Men.....	Boys.....	Total.....	Men.....	Boys.....			
456	3	.....	3	\$10 00	.....	\$3,000 00	.....	156
703	10	14	24	13 50	\$3 50	1,855 00	15	84
1,210	3	2	5	.....	6 00	2,500 00	.....	308
1,212	4	2	6	10 00	3 50	3,000 00	25	208
1,216	2	1	3	10 00	3 50	1,350 00	15	.....
*1,218	*35	*26	*61	*13 50	*5 50	*36,700 00	*5	*288
1,249	10	8	18	4 50	.....	1,500 00	.....	154
1,250	20	5	25	12 50	2 50	10,000 00	.....	240
1,255	4	4	8	8 00	2 50	1,000 00	.....	144

\*Return, 1, 218; employs 40 girls at \$5.00 each per week.

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	9
Number of men.....	91
Number of boys.....	62
Total employes.....	153
Weekly wages of men.....	\$11 63
Weekly wages of boys.....	4 88
Days employed in past year.....	197
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	15 per ct.
Total wages paid past year.....	\$60,905 00

TABLE XL.—TOBACCO WORKS, EMPLOYEES.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week...	No. in family.....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year.	Expenses for year.	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
147	78	\$7 50	1	208	\$125 00	\$190 00	\$17 00	\$9 50
148	60	9 00	3	130	267 00	250 00	18 00	9 00
150	60	9 00	1	130	267 00	250 00	16 50	7 50
151	80	4 00	1	154	102 00	150 00	15 00	11 00
153	60	7 50	1	78	287 00	287 00	.....	.....
154	60	12 00	4	52	512 00	512 00	18 00	6 00
155	60	10 00	4	78	363 00	350 00	25 00	15 00
156	60	7 50	.....	182	157 00	.....	9 00	1 50
24	60	9 00	3	6	459 00	213 00	.....	.....
1,606	60	11 00	3	78	421 00	469 00	13 00	2 00
1,608	60	10 00	10	.....	520 00	520 00	18 00	3 00
1,609	60	18 00	4	84	494 00	771 00	18 00	5 00
1,629	60	8 00	4	.....	416 00	.....	13 00	5 00

## AVERAGES.

Number of returns.....	13
Weekly wages.....	\$9 11
Lost time in year.....	107 days
Yearly earnings.....	\$337 00
Yearly expenses.....	860 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	15 95
Reduction in 1872.....	6 84
Hours of labor per week.....	59
Weekly earnings.....	\$6 48

## Mining.

There is hardly a county in the State that is not possessed of mineral deposits. Coal, iron, lead, copper, silver, and nickel, are the chief minerals. The coal area of Missouri extends over a territory capable of producing 134,435,000,000 tons of coal.\* Shafts and drifts are opened in a large number of counties, and workable beds of good coal are found. This industry gives employment to over 2,000 hands, and with a resumption of business activity, more could find employment.

Next to coal, iron is one of our most abundant minerals. Then comes lead, which is produced more largely than in any other State. Under this head we confine our report to coal and lead mines; iron mines will be found under "Iron Industries," and copper mines under "Miscellaneous."

TABLE XLI.—COAL MINES, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank .....	No. of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 — per cent .....	Total days employed in past year.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled ....			
65	21	4	25	\$10 00	\$5 60	\$10,580 00	.....	272
72	20	20	40	10 00	10 00	21,720 00	.....	308
732	6	.....	6	10 00	.....	540 00	.....	54
734	8	48	51	.....	.....	24,000 00	15	300
736	77	.....	77	12 00	.....	30,000 00	25	240
740	40	12	52	10 00	6 00	25,000 00	40	308
741	12	.....	12	.....	.....	5,000 00	15	808
742	137	10	147	8 40	8 40	60,282 00	.....	284
743	42	5	47	9 00	5 00	20,000 00	.....	300
747	9	7	16	12 00	8 00	1,500 00	.....	144
748	12	2	14	9 50	9 00	.....	20	156
752	6	9	15	8 00	5 00	5,600 00	25	192
753	4	4	8	10 00	6 00	2,048 00	25	192
754	3	7	10	8 00	5 00	1,888 00	25	192
758	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,447	228	.....	228	9 00	.....	75,000 00	.....	162

\*See State Geological Report of Missouri, 1865.

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES. (COAL MINES.)

Total number of returns.....	16
Number of skilled men .....	622
Number of unskilled men.....	128
Total employees.....	750
Weekly wages, skilled men.....	\$9 05
Weekly wages, unskilled men.....	7 35
Days employed in past year.....	284
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	25 per cent.
Total wages paid past year .....	\$283,168 00

TABLE XLII.—COAL MINES, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor.....	Wages per week. ...	No. in family .....	Lost time in year— by days .....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year..	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 — per week.....
4	69	\$8 00	6	154	\$205 00	\$800 00	\$18 00	\$10 00
172	72	6 00	1	104	208 00	208 00	12 00	6 00
173	60	6 00	.....	78	230 00	.....	12 00	6 00
174	60	5 00	.....	78	192 00	.....	.....	.....
316	60	10 00	7	192	200 00	199 00	18 00	8 00
317	96	9 00	1	143	250 00	500 00	13 00	4 00
444	72	9 00	5	.....	468 00	500 00	21 00	12 00
480	60	7 00	.....	132	210 00	.....	.....	.....
620	60	10 00	6	120	320 00	555 00	18 00	8 00
621	60	8 00	7	72	320 00	320 00	18 00	10 00
626	60	12 00	7	108	400 00	400 00	18 00	6 00
629	48	12 00	5	78	460 00	.....	15 00	8 00
662	60	10 00	2	162	250 00	240 00	12 00	2 00
667	60	15 00	2	156	342 00	400 00	18 00	3 00
672	54	12 00	6	55	506 00	595 00	19 00	6 00
675	60	12 00	5	83	450 00	350 00	20 00	8 00
676	60	9 00	4	70	356 00	444 00	20 00	11 00
848	90	9 00	1	12	444 00	325 00	27 00	18 00
822	60	9 00	9	87	410 00	420 00	18 00	9 00
1,450	84	7 50	2	36	340 00	316 00	22 00	14 50
1,462	60	12 00	2	54	508 00	.....	18 00	6 00
1,482	60	9 00	4	170	207 00	300 00	10 00	1 00
1,484	63	9 00	4	208	160 00	884 00	18 00	9 00
1,641	60	12 00	7	.....	616 00	616 00	20 00	8 00
1,642	60	12 00	3	158	300 00	295 00	24 00	12 00
1,710	60	10 00	8	.....	520 00	600 00	18 00	8 00
1,711	60	12 00	.....	203	200 00	321 00	20 00	8 00
1,712	60	10 00	10	132	300 00	780 00	18 00	8 00
1,714	66	8 00	9	15	390 00	402 00	12 00	4 00
1,723	54	10 00	6	78	383 00	383 00	.....	.....
1,725	60	10 00	4	188	200 00	203 00	20 00	10 00
1,726	60	9 00	7	94	320 00	359 00	18 00	9 00
1,744	72	12 00	7	188	240 00	240 00	15 00	8 00
1,831	60	7 50	4	28	850 00	350 00	10 00	2 50

## AVERAGES. (COAL MINES.)

Number of returns.....	84
Weekly wages.....	\$9 66
Lost time in year.....	104 days
Yearly earnings.....	\$328 33
Yearly expenses.....	350 00
Weekly wages in 1872.....	17 36
Reduction since 1872.....	7 70
Hours of labor per week.....	63½
Weekly earnings.....	\$5 95

TABLE XLIII.—LEAD MINES, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	Number of employees.			Weekly wages.		Total wages paid for past year.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....	Total days employed in past year.....
	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....	Total.....	Skilled.....	Unskilled.....			
67	1	9	10				25	210
75	3	3	6	\$7 80	\$6 00	\$1,532 00		222
1,382		5	5	8 70	7 20	35,000 00	20	308
†1,383	†379	†6	†385	†22 50	†7 50		†25	†290
1,388	27	37	64		6 00	4,000 00		308
1,389	2		2	10 50		2,250 00		
1,390	50		50	12 00		30,000 00		300
1,391	11	30	41	11 18	7 50	3 800 00	20	168
1,399		5	5		6 00			
1,409	2		2	12 00				
1,451		10	10		6 50	2,522 00	15	308
1,468	5	5	10	13 20	6 00	4,800 00	50	308

†Return No. 1,383 not in averages.

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Total number of returns.....	12
Number of skilled men.....	450
Number of unskilled men.....	110
Total employees.....	602
Weekly wages, skilled men.....	\$9 88
Weekly wages, unskilled men.....	6 58
Days employed in past year.....	269
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	27 per cent.

## LEAD MINES—REMARKS.

It is extremely difficult to give the weekly wages of lead miners—of furnace hands it is otherwise. Here and there miners are hired by the week, but in Southwest Missouri, and most generally in the State, lead miners work under lease or contract. The company owning lands, lays off lots, 200 feet square, and the miner is given permission to mine under a contract or lease that binds him to deliver all lead ore to the company. The company agreeing to pay the miner \$25.00 a ton when lead is selling at \$7.00 per hundred in St. Louis, and with the rise or fall in prices at St. Louis, the miner's wages advance or recede. When lead is \$3.00 per hundred, the miner is paid \$10.70 a ton; when \$5.00, he is paid \$17.80 per ton. Some mining companies have as many as four hundred miners employed under such conditions. These miners hire laborers to assist them, and by hard labor, with the aid of four men, one miner is known to have delivered 100,000 pounds of lead ore in one week. But this was a strange occurrence. Some weeks miners do not average as much as common day laborers, other times the run of lead may be such as to give them \$25.00 per week.

TABLE XLIV.—LEAD MINES, EMPLOYEES.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year—by days .....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year..	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
128	80	\$7 25	6	30	\$333 00	\$333 00	\$14 00	.....
129	72	8 50	1	21	406 00	300 00	10 50	\$2 00
180	60	9 00	2	76	348 00	348 00	10 00	1 00
181	48	6 25	1	30	347 00	256 00	.....	.....
133	84	8 75	1	.....	456 00	256 00	10 50	1 75
134	48	7 50	1	.....	390 00	300 00	9 00	1 50
187	56	14 00	3	7	714 00	360 00	12 00	.....
140	80	8 40	1	56	320 00	180 00	12 00	3 60
141	72	7 70	1	58	323 00	250 00	9 00	1 30
142	48	6 60	.....	56	283 00	220 00	9 00	2 40
145	48	6 60	4	32	303 00	325 00	12 00	5 40
197	60	6 00	4	.....	308 00	.....	12 00	6 00
349	60	6 00	7	48	260 00	285 00	9 00	3 00
494	60	6 00	9	.....	303 00	.....	15 00	9 00
542	66	9 00	.....	.....	462 00	.....	13 50	4 50
549	60	6 00	3	50	258 00	290 00	.....	.....
605	60	8 00	4	60	336 00	336 00	.....	.....
905	60	9 00	2	44	400 00	346 00	12 00	3 00
915	66	9 00	5	.....	462 00	.....	15 00	6 00

TABLE XLIV.—LEAD MINES. EMPLOYEES—Continued.

No. of blank.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week ....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year....	Expenses for year ...	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
953	54	\$6 00	5	102	\$206 00	\$300 00	\$9 00	\$3 00
976	66	6 00	8	188	120 00	500 00	12 00	6 00
1,059	84	10 50	5	28	487 00	459 00	17 50	7 00
1,061	60	6 00	1	108	200 00	.....	9 00	3 00
1,067	60	6 00	7	50	258 00	267 00	.....	.....
1,074	60	6 00	1	.....	308 00	.....	12 00	6 00
1,075	60	6 00	7	108	200 00	259 00	18 00	12 00
1,079	60	6 00	5	83	225 00	250 00	12 00	6 00
1,080	65	6 00	2	98	210 00	298 00	9 00	3 00
1,082	72	8 00	4	99	225 00	.....	13 00	5 00
1,089	72	7 50	1	221	110 00	110 00	.....	.....
1,090	84	8 75	2	58	865 00	865 00	10 50	1 75
1,097	90	8 75	4	78	333 00	.....	12 00	8 25
1,098	56	8 00	1	56	256 00	250 00	.....	.....
1,102	84	8 75	1	.....	455 00	.....	15 00	6 25
1,104	84	7 00	1	.....	364 00	.....	.....	.....
1,105	84	8 75	6	.....	455 00	360 00	15 00	6 25
1,108	84	8 25	8	84	300 00	446 00	.....	.....
1,116	84	10 50	5	6	535 00	332 00	15 00	4 50
1,118	72	8 25	5	36	379 00	.....	.....	.....
1,201	48	6 00	2	.....	308 00	.....	9 50	3 50
1,204	48	6 00	5	108	200 00	.....	9 00	3 00
1,207	48	5 40	4	56	227 00	.....	8 40	3 00
1,208	48	6 00	3	10	296 00	304 00	12 00	6 00
1,210	48	6 00	2	58	250 00	275 00	10 50	4 50
1,211	48	6 00	7	26	252 00	275 00	9 00	3 00
1,218	48	6 00	5	20	288 00	240 00	12 00	6 00
1,214	48	6 00	3	96	212 00	225 00	12 00	6 00
1,215	48	6 00	.....	.....	308 00	.....	.....	.....
1,217	48	6 00	2	83	275 00	275 00	12 00	6 00
1,219	56	14 00	10	78	536 00	.....	18 00	4 00
1,223	48	6 60	.....	36	300 00	320 00	10 50	8 90
1,226	48	6 00	5	15	293 00	412 00	30 00	24 00
1,227	84	8 75	1	52	384 00	.....	8 75	.....
1,236	72	7 50	2	163	182 00	.....	16 50	9 00
1,270	60	7 50	1	26	352 00	270 00	12 00	4 50
1,279	48	6 60	3	12	326 00	.....	12 00	5 40
1,502	60	9 00	2	.....	468 00	296 00	.....	.....
1,546	60	6 00	9	.....	308 00	.....	9 00	8 00
1,548	54	9 00	1	.....	468 00	.....	12 00	8 00
1,553	112	15 60	3	.....	780 00	780 00	12 00	.....
1,701	54	7 50	1	.....	390 00	.....	15 00	7 50
1,704	48	12 00	4	33	550 00	217 00	18 00	6 00
1,796	90	12 00	8	88	440 00	440 00	17 50	5 50



TABLE XLV.—LEAD MINES, EMPLOYES.  
(AVERAGES.)

Occupations.	No. of returns...	Weekly wages...	Hours of labor per week.....	Earnings for year.	Lost time in year—by days.....	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
Overseers.....	8	\$14 50	74	\$676 00	42	\$14 00	\$ 50
Smelters.....	8	10 75	70	456 00	58	17 86	7 11
Blacksmith.....	1	9 00	60	384 00	76	10 00	1 00
Dressers.....	2	9 00	66	462 00	.....	14 25	5 25
Calciners.....	13	8 67	79½	894 00	84	13 75	5 52
Engineers.....	4	7 91	70	370 00	34	11 37	3 46
Firemen.....	2	7 15	60	353 00	56	9 00	1 85
Miners.....	32	6 53	54	298 00	52	12 27	5 74
Laborers.....	3	5 80	66½	184 00	115	9 80	4 00

## Miscellaneous.

Under this caption will be found the following occupations, viz: Dry goods, farming, railroad companies, street cars, and such occupations as did not permit of other classification. Returns from employers and employes in various trades will be found in tables 50, 51 and 52. After that follows a table of the cost and value of production, and a recapitulation of all employers' and employes' returns given in this report. Table 47—railroad companies—is not complete, owing to the neglect and refusal of railroad officers to furnish us the information desired.

TABLE XLVI.—DRY GOODS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank .....	Number of employees.				Weekly wages.			Total wages paid for past year.....	Hours of labor per week.....
	Men.....	Women....	Boys.....	Total.....	Men.....	Women....	Boys.....		
700	16	.....	.....	16	\$15 00	.....	.....	\$12,480 00	72
1,268	165	58	15	238	15 00	.....	.....	.....	66
1,270	35	57	18	110	12 00	.....	.....	.....	56
1,271	193	77	61	330	12 00	\$6 00	\$3 00	153,348 00	52
1,273	85	36	53	174	18 50	.....	.....	70,200 00	56
1,276	85	.....	25	110	10 00	.....	.....	60,000 00	72

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Number of men.....	578
Number of women.....	228
Number of boys.....	172
Total employees.....	978
Total wages paid for past year.....	\$296,028 00
Weekly wages, men.....	11 13
Weekly wages, women.....	6 00
Weekly wages, boys.....	3 00
Hours of labor per week.....	62½

## FARMERS.

Blanks were returned by 37 farmers, living in different counties, and owning from 15 to 500 acres in cultivation. These returns indicate farm laborers' wages to be from \$9.00 to \$15.00 per month and board; the average being \$12.00. Wages have been reduced 30 per cent. since 1872. The hours of labor range from 40 to 78 per week, the latter number in harvest season. Next year we will send out a special blank to farmers, and thereby obtain all agricultural statistics of value in the several counties.

Two returns from nurseries, report a total of 75 employes; wages of skilled hands, \$14.00 per month and board; laborers, \$1.00 per day. Total capital employed, \$15,000; hours of labor per week, 60.

TABLE XLVII.—RAILROAD COMPANIES—LABOR REPORT.

Occupations.	Total number employed.....	Average wages per month.....	Average hours of labor per day.....	Average number of miles run per day.....
Master Mechanics.....	6	\$131 00	10	.....
Clerks.....	22	33 88	10	.....
Conductors.....	32	88 85	9	97
Engineers.....	41	95 11	9	97
Firemen.....	41	57 55	9	97
Brakemen.....	53	55 63	9	97
Flagmen.....	7	28 44	10	.....
Station Agents.....	61	45 85	12	.....
Section men.....	517	81 50	10	.....
Machinists.....	96	58 23	10	.....
Painters.....	23	61 60	10	.....
Carpenters.....	12	60 10	10	.....
Laborers.....	109	81 51	10	.....
Not classified.....	246	72 09	10	.....

## RAILROADS—MISCELLANEOUS.

One repair shop (railroad) reports a total of 471 employes at wages from \$4.50 to \$25.00 per week; the average weekly wages being \$11.10; total wages paid past year, \$300,000. Average employment past year, 300 days; reduction in wages since 1872, 10 per cent.; average hours of labor per week, 52.

Two street car companies of St. Louis make returns showing a total of 100 employes at average weekly wages of \$14.70, which includes the salary of the officers of one company. Total wages paid for past year, \$84,000; average reduction in wages, 30 per cent. The average weekly wages paid by one company, is \$9.00, which is a fair statement of the wages paid on all street railways in the city. The time employed in past year, amounts to 360 days; the hours of labor, per week, average 95—some employes work as many as 110 hours.

TABLE XLVIII.—RAILROAD COMPANIES, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Occupations.	Wages per week....	Hours of labor per week.....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year...
614	Blacksmith.....	\$18 00	60	7	81	\$850 00	\$600 00
1,008	".....	12 00	48	7	68	480 00	480 00
1,186	".....	10 00	60	1	143	275 00	275 00
1,192	".....	12 00	48	1	.....	647 00	544 00
1,198	".....	30 00	60	6	.....	1,560 00	1,214 00
20	Carpenter.....	10 50	60	2	8	525 00	518 00
521	".....	11 88	54	7	21	569 00	579 00
876	".....	12 00	60	5	33	550 00	500 00
875	".....	10 50	60	4	2	536 00	.....
1,631	".....	15 00	60	5	68	600 00	520 00
1,816	".....	13 20	50	2	65	534 00	534 00
818	".....	11 40	60	7	90	413 00	413 00
6	Engineer.....	30 00	.....	7	8	1,500 00	.....
393	".....	30 00	100	5	28	1,400 00	900 00
394	".....	18 90	69	4	22	900 00	355 00
400	".....	30 00	80	4	68	1,200 00	1,200 00
401	".....	30 00	72	6	28	1,400 00	800 00
698	".....	24 00	56	1	58	1,000 00	500 00
708	".....	17 00	.....	1	88	600 00	350 00
717	".....	21 00	96	2	40	988 00	.....
758	".....	23 00	60	1	26	1,080 00	.....
8	Engine dispatcher.....	14 00	70	1	8	700 00	650 00
9	Fireman.....	16 00	.....	1	107	540 00	527 00
175	".....	15 00	72	1	138	500 00	500 00
990	".....	8 00	70	1	83	300 00	.....
991	".....	13 00	65	3	11	642 00	642 00
998	".....	15 00	.....	1	68	600 00	.....
1,140	".....	11 00	.....	4	8	550 00	840 00
1,141	".....	16 42	70	1	39	755 00	500 00
1,142	".....	14 00	.....	2	92	504 00	470 00
1,143	".....	15 00	96	4	28	700 00	.....
1,200	".....	12 00	.....	1	93	430 00	472 00
1,668	".....	8 75	84	3	.....	550 00	.....
448	Flagman.....	5 60	63	2	.....	300 00	450 00
122	Foreman.....	21 00	100	1	.....	1,078 00	.....
387	".....	21 00	60	5	.....	1,078 00	510 00
816	Helper.....	8 16	48	3	95	295 00	.....
1,471	Laborer.....	7 50	60	3	.....	300 00	.....
18	Machinist.....	10 50	48	4	.....	580 00	596 00
495	".....	16 20	60	5	49	700 00	.....
658	".....	15 60	60	6	25	786 00	.....
810	".....	11 00	48	4	.....	572 00	572 00
983	".....	15 00	60	4	.....	780 00	546 00
1,194	".....	19 25	60	3	4	996 00	1,008 00
1,196	".....	10 80	48	4	32	483 00	566 00
1,477	".....	14 00	48	3	49	605 00	590 00
687	Painter.....	16 00	59	4	.....	850 00	600 00
660	Sawyer.....	9 50	60	7	2	484 00	700 00
454	Switchman.....	16 00	74	4	3	814 00	814 00
460	".....	10 50	70	3	31	484 00	464 00
464	".....	12 60	67	5	22	602 00	605 00
474	".....	12 60	77	6	34	568 00	568 00
811	Spring maker.....	14 40	48	5	53	600 00	600 00
619	Superintendent.....	30 00	100	4	.....	1,560 00	389 00
1,619	Telegraph operator.....	13 00	84	1	8	660 00	467 00
631	Truck builder.....	9 50	60	5	39	425 00	.....

TABLE XLIX.—RAILROAD COMPANIES, EMPLOYEES.  
(AVERAGES.)

Occupations.	No. of returns.....	Weekly wages.....	Hours of labor per week.....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year...	Expenses for year..
Blacksmiths.....	5	\$16 40	55	92	\$762 00	\$621 00
Carpenters.....	7	11 90	57	41	523 00	509 00
Engineers.....	9	22 50	76	40	1,194 00	725 00
Engine dispatcher.....	1	14 00	70	8	700 00	650 00
Firemen.....	11	13 10	78	63	546 00	554 00
Flagman.....	1	5 60	63	.....	300 00	450 00
Foremen.....	2	21 92	80	.....	1,078 00	510 00
Helper.....	1	8 16	48	95	295 00	.....
Laborer.....	1	7 50	60	.....	300 00	.....
Machinists.....	5	13 66	53	31	662 00	627 00
Painter.....	1	16 00	59	.....	850 00	600 00
Sawyer.....	1	9 50	60	2	484 00	700 00
Switchmen.....	4	12 92	72	22	614 00	616 00
Spring maker.....	1	14 40	48	58	600 00	600 00
Superintendent.....	1	30 00	100	.....	1,560 00	389 00
Telegraph operator.....	1	13 00	80	8	660 00	467 00
Truck builder.....	1	9 50	60	39	425 00	.....

TABLE L.—MISCELLANEOUS, EMPLOYERS.

No. of blank.....	Business.	No. of employes...	Hours of labor per week.....	Total days employed in past year.....	Average weekly wages.....	Reduction in wages since 1872 — per cent.....
778	Artificial flowers.....	12	60	308	\$3 00	.....
1,339	Belting, etc.....	40	60	808	10 00	.....
1,873	Boots and shoes.....	26	59	300	10 46	.....
247	“ “ .....	1	60	210	9 00	35
518	“ “ .....	66	60	300	9 07	20
770	“ “ .....	97	54	308	.....	.....
776	“ “ .....	30	54	288	5 00	20
7	Cheese.....	2	70	308	7 00	.....
18	“ .....	1	66	120	6 00	.....
19	“ .....	2	60	132	7 50	.....
21	“ .....	4	70	144	7 50	.....
764	Copper mining.....	27	48	154	7 00	.....
792	Fire brick.....	13	60	308	6 25	35
719	Flax works.....	5	48	96	6 00	.....
1,465	Gas works.....	5	87	350	.....	.....
1,478	“ .....	3	84	350	12 50	.....
1,479	“ .....	3	84	350	15 00	.....
1,480	“ .....	8	84	350	12 25	.....

TABLE L.—MISCELLANEOUS, EMPLOYERS—Concluded.

No. of blank.....	Business.	No. of employees....	Hours of labor per week.....	Total days employed in past year.....	Average weekly wages.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per cent.....
1,096	Glass works.....	115	55	282	\$16 52	.....
1,100	“.....	98	54	120	7 18	25
791	Marble works.....	5	60	308	10 00	.....
805	“.....	9	60	300	7 50	25
806	“.....	2	60	216	6 00	33
809	“.....	6	60	180	9 00	.....
1,117	“.....	3	54	308	9 00	.....
516	Matches.....	90	60	.....	5 50	10
517	“.....	120	60	300	4 62	5
696	Paper boxes.....	20	60	300	4 70	.....
695	Plating shop.....	11	58	300	8 75	.....
724	Saddle trees.....	9	60	288	6 00	30
835	“.....	11	68	270	7 50	30
878	Tannery.....	3	60	240	7 00	.....
879	“.....	3	60	308	8 00	30
833	Wine growers.....	20	60	308	5 70	10
1,242	Wooden ware.....	16	60	240	6 00	20
870	Wool carding.....	7	60	308	6 25	15
1,321	White lead.....	70	72	288	12 10	10
1,386	“.....	90	69	306	10 50	10
1,329	Zinc smelting.....	45	66	308	10 00	.....
693	Zinc works.....	24	66	288	9 00	.....

TABLE LI.—MISCELLANEOUS, EMPLOYERS.

(SUMMARY.)

Employees.	Total number.....	Average weekly wages.....	Average number of days employed....	Average earn'gs.	
				Yearly.....	Weekly.....
Foremen.....	13	\$13 57	257	\$581 24	\$11 28
Skilled.....	539	12 06	271	544 71	11 56
Unskilled.....	223	6 64	234	258 96	5 04
Women.....	157	4 26	260	184 60	3 54
Boys.....	116	4 15	300	207 50	4 02
Not classified.....	73	7 80	295	383 50	7 44

## TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Total number employees.....	1,121
Reduction in wages since 1872.....	21 per cent.
Total wages past year.....	\$412,049 00
Weekly wages past year.....	8 82

TABLE LII.—MISCELLANEOUS, EMPLOYES.

No. of blank.....	Occupations.	Hours of labor per week.....	Wages per week....	No. in family.....	Lost time in year—by days.....	Earnings for year..	Expenses for year..	Weekly wages in 1872.....	Reduction in wages since 1872—per week.....
1,493	Boiler maker.....	60	\$30 00	8	154	\$770 00	\$720 00	\$18 00	.....
22	Brick maker.....	65	10 00	5	72	400 00	475 00	21 00	\$11 00
25	Cordwainer.....	75	15 00	4	.....	780 00	870 00	15 00	.....
1,418	Clerk.....	60	10 00	8	.....	520 00	520 00	.....	.....
176	".....	60	18 00	.....	12	650 00	650 00	.....	.....
177	".....	48	10 00	1	180	213 00	208 00	28 85	18 85
179	".....	90	6 50	1	.....	338 00	250 00	12 00	5 50
178	Confectioner.....	59	10 00	.....	52	427 00	.....	.....	.....
580	File cutter.....	59	9 00	1	30	417 00	.....	12 00	3 00
180	File grinder.....	48	16 00	.....	.....	690 00	608 00	22 00	6 00
1,347	Gunsmith.....	75	18 00	5	78	451 00	460 00	12 00	1 50
181	Hostler.....	105	10 50	.....	50	482 00	410 00	18 00	9 52
1,334	House mover.....	60	8 48	7	.....	727 00	.....	.....	.....
166	Janitor.....	98	15 00	4	17	384 00	221 00	22 50	14 50
1,472	".....	48	8 00	4	.....	230 00	309 00	.....	.....
57	Laborer.....	66	6 00	4	78	230 00	720 00	.....	.....
59	".....	55	6 00	7	78	281 00	231 00	.....	.....
181	".....	72	9 00	1	154	357 00	.....	.....	.....
183	".....	57	10 40	.....	104	187 00	240 00	12 00	5 50
185	".....	45	6 50	1	186	255 00	350 00	.....	.....
370	".....	72	6 00	2	53	425 00	425 00	10 00	1 00
517	".....	60	9 00	2	25	600 00	510 00	.....	.....
1,299	".....	60	10 00	9	8	230 00	285 00	9 00	3 00
1,326	".....	48	6 00	3	78	278 00	237 00	12 00	6 00
1,361	".....	60	6 00	7	30	200 00	260 00	9 00	4 50
1,446	".....	60	4 50	2	42	200 00	300 00	13 50	4 50
1,474	".....	60	9 00	4	176	350 00	353 00	11 00	2 00
1,519	".....	60	9 00	8	75	342 00	332 00	13 50	6 75
1,524	".....	60	6 75	1	9	429 00	330 00	12 00	3 00
1,526	".....	60	9 00	6	26	370 00	408 00	15 00	5 00
61	".....	59	10 00	4	103	350 00	324 00	.....	.....
612	Marble cutter.....	60	11 00	2	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,338	".....	59	13 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,339	Marble finisher.....	60	9 00	4	181	265 00	873 00	16 50	7 50
162	Mechanic.....	60	10 00	2	98	850 00	175 00	21 00	11 00
163	Paver.....	60	9 00	2	78	845 00	845 00	.....	.....
1,614	Porter.....	60	13 66	3	.....	720 00	639 00	10 00	.....
313	Rougher—iron w'ks	60	10 50	2	165	250 00	355 00	19 50	9 00
651	Saddletree maker...	60	9 00	5	14	432 00	598 00	14 00	5 00
1,358	Salesman.....	72	8 35	1	.....	450 00	450 00	.....	.....
610	Shirt cutter.....	60	9 00	3	.....	468 00	481 00	12 00	3 00
83	Shoemaker.....	72	10 00	3	2	510 00	.....	.....	.....
35	".....	60	8 00	3	83	300 00	363 00	5 50	.....
156	".....	72	7 0	1	78	268 00	.....	10 00	3 00
300	".....	60	12 00	1	29	558 00	501 00	22 00	10 00
826	".....	60	8 00	3	83	300 00	300 00	16 00	8 00
877	".....	60	12 00	5	8	600 00	500 00	15 00	8 00
1,349	".....	65	10 00	8	.....	520 00	495 00	.....	.....
296	Spring-bed maker...	66	10 00	6	74	390 00	390 00	.....	.....
27	Teamster.....	72	10 00	6	.....	520 00	570 00	15 00	5 00
311	".....	103	9 00	5	.....	468 00	485 00	9 00	.....
635	".....	78	8 25	7	.....	429 00	.....	9 00	75
1,346	".....	54	13 50	4	52	550 00	.....	24 00	10 50
884	Tinner.....	60	12 00	4	.....	624 00	485 00	18 00	6 00
639	".....	60	15 00	5	148	400 00	500 00	16 50	1 50
58	Trimmer.....	60	10 00	8	20	480 00	481 00	12 00	2 00
1,391	Wagon maker.....	60	12 00	5	.....	616 00	.....	.....	.....
275	Wood worker.....	60	11 40	5	29	534 00	527 00	13 50	2 10

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## ERRATA.

- Page 9, line 21 from bottom, for *was* read *were*.  
Page 12, line 21 from top, for *inclosed* read *enclosed*.  
Page 16, line 14 from top, for *covers* read *covered*.  
Page 16, line 19 from bottom, for *giving* read *asking*.  
Page 21, line 14 from top, for *Illnois* read *Illinois*.  
Page 28, line 2 from bottom, for *republish* read *reprint*.